Saturday Night

FEBRUARY 2ND 1957 TEN CENTS

Troubled Liberals: The Unhappy Men Without A Party

BY LESLIE ROBERTS

Eisenhower's Plunge In Troubled Waters

BY MAXWELL COHEN

No Part For Canada In Hockey Farce

BY BOB HESKETH

Money Rushes Here From Upset World

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Television's Juliette: Page 19

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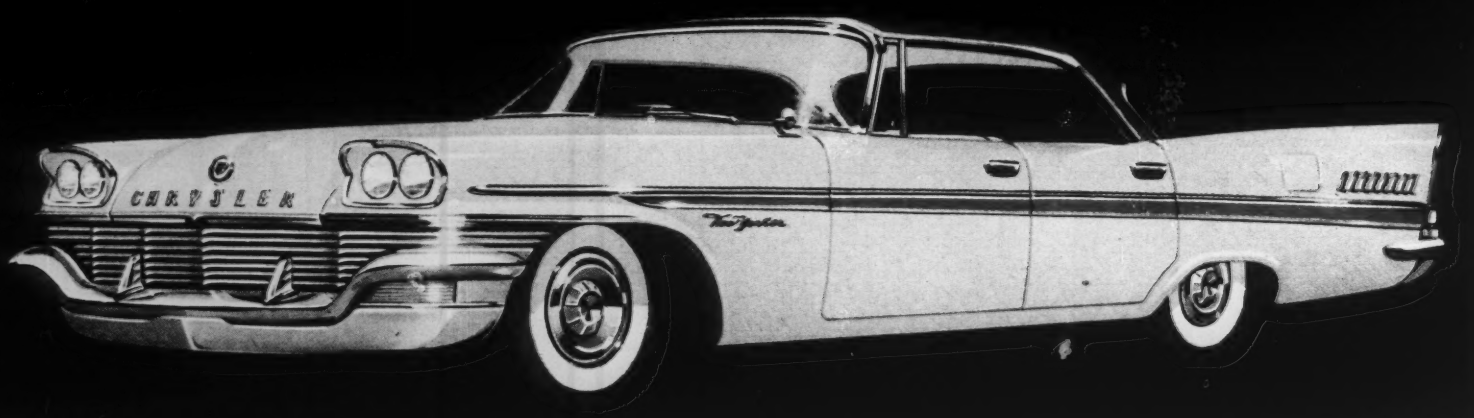

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THE FRONT PAGE

- **New Leadership for the U.K.**
- **Records and Fun in Sports**
- **An Attitude Towards Taxation**
- **Power Struggle in High Places**

Austerity on the Nile

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's prescription for the Middle East—syrup mixed with a big stick—has found little favor with Nasser. The Egyptian dictator in the last couple of weeks seems to have reached a decision of sorts—to toe the Marx rather than heel for dollars. He has intensified what a *New York Times* correspondent described as "a war of extermination on Western influence in Egypt", by imposing on his unhappy country rigid economic controls that have undoubtedly been inspired by his Soviet advisers. It would be misleading to say that this means an austerity program for Egypt; most Egyptians have never known anything but austerity in its worst forms of poverty and disease. They will not miss what they have never had, a condition that greatly benefits Nasser, who can at least feed them the intoxicating fruit of self-esteem. So Nasser has deliberately chosen to frighten away Western capital, apparently confident that he can get the help he needs from his Communist friends without abandoning his "neutralism"—and all because, in the first place, the West didn't give a dam.

Half a Remedy

THE resignation of Sir Anthony Eden was undoubtedly hastened by his ill health. Still, it was inevitable. It had to come, if the British Government was to regain any flexibility of policy and action. But it is nonsense to suggest, as most American and many Canadian commentators have been doing, that the sacrifice of Eden is the great remedy for the sickness eating into the body of the Anglo-American alliance. Eden's adventure in Suez was more a symptom than a cause of that sickness, which will linger as long as John Foster Dulles remains U.S. Secretary of State. Cure can only come when mutual trust is restored, and Mr. Dulles has talked with too many contradictory voices to be thoroughly trusted by any British or European statesman.

The choice of Harold Macmillan instead of R. A. Butler to succeed Eden, and the composition of the Macmillan cabinet indicate British reluctance to appease Washington any more than is absolutely necessary.

Macmillan and Eden: Only halfway to a restoration of mutual trust.

Mr. Macmillan will undoubtedly do all the obvious things to restore the appearance of Anglo-American unity. He has the resilience and realism to cover private doubts with public enthusiasm. Meanwhile, he will probably try to persuade the U.S. administration, one way or another, to shoulder the practical responsibilities of power that are being unloaded by a no-longer imperial Britain. His personal friendship with Eisenhower will help to keep relations between the two countries from further deterioration—and not much more can be expected until Dulles goes.

Of more historical importance than his dealings with Washington, however, may be his dealings with France, Germany and the other nations of Western Europe—that is, if he is not forced into an early election. Until very recently Britain, clinging to the vestiges of empire, stood in the way of a more united Europe. Macmillan has shown a sound appreciation of the tremendous possibilities of a more closely integrated Europe, with the U.K. as part of it. Here indeed may be the Third Force that so many people have sought as a balance between the U.S. and Russia. The Americans have urged integration. It would be ironic if distrust of the U.S. helped to bring it about.

Throw that Hammer!

SINCE the Olympics, various people have been wailing that Canadians are a "nation of spectators". Too many of us are watching sports, too few taking part, we are told. Well, maybe so—but we doubt if Olympic performances provide any means of measuring a nation's physical fitness or dedication to exercise. Indeed, we doubt if the Olympics themselves have any value except that of satisfying a rather specialized curiosity.

Canada's record at the recent Melbourne Olympics was generally described as dismal. In fact, it was not nearly so bad as the wailers made it out to be—on a population basis, we were well behind Australia but just about even with the United States. Even so, had our record been even more brilliant than Australia's it would still not have given any indication of how many Canadians, out of the total population, go fishing, hunting and bowling and play hockey, golf, baseball, tennis, squash or any one of a score of other games, all for fun and without any idea of breaking records in some international competition.

It may be true that too many Canadians are spectators. But we believe that it is also true that we are less a nation of spectators now than we were, say, twenty-five years ago. Veteran anglers and hunters

will recall the pleasant days, not so long ago, when streams and meadows comparatively close to large cities and towns could be patrolled in solitude from dawn to dusk. Now those streams are lined with fishermen, and the meadows have become battlefields. Where a pond or a river used to serve a whole community, there are now swimming pools, indoor and outdoor rinks, arenas, leagues, coaches and recreation directors. Golf courses have been invaded by the proletariat, and poor is the company that hasn't its own bowling team or league. If anything there is too much organization of participants.

All that is proved by contests such as the Olympics is that a nation can, by a severe process of organization, selection and training, produce a certain number of highly specialized and skilled athletes. That the same thing could be done here has been demonstrated very successfully by the owners of professional hockey clubs. To attempt to extend it to all sports would be foolish, because it makes physical exercise a fetish instead of fun. Let Canadians be encouraged to join in the fun of sports as participants, by all means—but let's leave adolescent muscle-twitching to the Russians.

Metropolitan Neuroses

EVERYONE knows, of course, that city dwellers are more susceptible to cancer, coronaries, headaches and various other ills than are their rural brethren. But they are also afflicted by more obscure ailments which come under the general heading of metropolitan neuroses. For instance, there is carphobia, a disease identified and named by Toronto's planning director, Matthew Lawson. Do you get the feeling that you are constantly being chased by two-ton monsters with huge eyes and shark-mouthed grilles? If you do, you are suffering from carphobia, and you probably live on a residential street that has deteriorated into a through-way. Then in cities with public transit systems, there is rearitis, an overwhelming fear of being jammed so tightly in the back of a bus or streetcar that escape will be impossible for days. There are dozens of similar afflictions that beset the city dweller, and the sobering thought is that their remedy must be found not in medical science but in the intelligence of planning directors and municipal politicians.

Room for Argument

SINCE its appearance a couple of weeks ago, the preliminary report of the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects has been fulsomely praised, bitterly damned and rather freely misinterpreted by people in a hurry. What seems to have been generally forgotten is that this, for all its 60 thousand words, is an interim report. Some general conclusions are reached and recommendations made, but still to come are several special studies and publication of the great mass of research upon which the preliminary report is based.

The Commission has produced no blueprint for Canada's future. The projections of population, production, wages and so on depend on an undisturbed continuance of the trends of the past few years, and the Commissioners make this clear. Any number of things could happen to make a mockery of the projections. But what the Commission *has* produced is a document which, with the studies to be issued later

More taxes on vehicles?

this year, will give guidance, stimulation and a great deal of necessary information to thought and debate about our economic future.

The report itself is refreshingly frank. It does not try to slide around controversial issues. And this may be its greatest value, since many of its recommendations fairly shout for debate. Its great weakness is its failure to consider tax policy as a distinct factor in regional and national development.

The Commissioners seem to accept the inevitability of more, rather than less, control of the economy by government. (The specific manner of such control will be discussed in this journal during succeeding weeks.) Part of this control depends on taxes and licences, and is shared by three levels of government. Difficulties in any one level may be due more to inequities in the distribution of tax revenue than to an inadequate total amount of taxation.

In discussing the steadily rising costs of highway construction, for instance, the Commissioners observe that "as these expenditures are related in very large measure to the numbers, speeds and the weights of the vehicles in operation, we suggest that the owners of these vehicles should be required to pay an even higher percentage of the total costs involved than they are doing at the present time". This suggestion is modified somewhat by the next paragraph: "It is important, therefore, that studies be made to determine the taxes and licence fees which the owners of passenger vehicles and the operators of different classes of commercial vehicles should be charged respectively, having regard to the proportion of total costs which should reasonably be allocated to each of them."

Now that is reasonable, and such a study is certainly required. But it should also take into account the amounts that vehicle owners pay to the Federal Government in the form of excise and sales taxes on the vehicles and the material that goes into the vehicles. These amounts are not applied to the building of roads—a job for which the Provinces are largely responsible.

Men and Power

BEHIND the resignation of Sir Anthony Eden, the accession of Harold Macmillan and the re-shuffling of the U.K. Government lies a dramatic and untold story. What brought about Sir Anthony's sudden decision? What went on in the hours between the resignation and the choice of Macmillan? It may be years before the details are known, but in the meantime the curious can examine the inner life of a government under strain by reading Lord Beaverbrook's recently published book, *Men and Power* (Nelson, Foster & Scott, $5.50), a fascinating account of political struggle in Britain during the critical war years of 1917 and '18.

Beaverbrook was part of the struggle, and he looks back on it with relish, irony and the inevitable hint of mischief. He does not try to hide the constant hunger for high office that gripped him in those days, faithfully makes note of the distrust that kept him from realizing his fondest hopes, and just as faithfully, without any false modesty, gives credit to himself for his superb work as a director of propaganda.

The value of the book, however, is not its revealing glimpse into the personality and history of Beaverbrook but its relentless exposure of the men who held or sought power in a time of crisis. The struggles between the generals and the politicians, between the politicians themselves, between the lords of the press (they were mighty in those days), the Government and the military—these are described in terms of men, their strengths and their weaknesses. The details are supported by a considerable amount of documentary evidence, much of it hitherto unpublished, and the whole presented with a sense of the dramatic that is sharpened by the blunt, terse Beaverbrook style.

King: All things to all men.

The Troubled Liberals

by Leslie Roberts

It would be a sensible thing if the management went out and mended political fences. Many of them are found in a very poor state of repair.

NO MATTER WHERE a citizen's travels take him in Canada nowadays, if he is the kind of person who likes to talk politics, he will never be at a loss for conversation, even argument. The kind of talk most often heard is at variance with that of a normal election year. What impresses a reporter more than any other aspect of the forthcoming campaign is the number of people who, for purposes of identification, may be called "troubled Liberals". These are voters who admit to repeatedly casting ballots for Liberal candidates in the past, but who have been deeply disturbed by a variety of events in and out of Parliament and the UN in recent months.

One serious part of the "trouble" arises from the official government attitude to the crisis in the Middle East, because it is one of almost pure emotion. The most sharply criticized item is the speech made by the Prime Minister during the "Suez Session" of the House of Commons in the late fall. In it Mr. St. Laurent denounced "the supermen of Europe", thereby assuming a position which has been widely interpreted as "selling the Commonwealth short". Canadian abstention in the vital resolution of the General Assembly which condemned the intervention of Britain and France at Suez has had much the same effect. So has Mr. Pearson's statement that at one point in the crisis the whole Commonwealth structure was in grave danger of collapse.

The only conclusion possible from many conversations with people in all walks of life and in varied parts of the country, is that there are still a great many Canadians who believe that our hope for the future lies in a strong Commonwealth tie and that any other approach adds up to a sort of chauvinistic Little Canadianism. I do not believe for a moment that the Prime Minister and Mr. Pearson were trying to wreck or even weaken the Commonwealth. But some very unfortunate statements were made by Canadians in high official positions. Those statements are being remembered — and by a great many "troubled Liberals" who, on giving the matter sober thought, realize that they think very highly of the Commonwealth.

There are many lifelong adherents of the Liberal ticket who still work up an angry glow when they think of the Pipeline Debate. Concern on this point does not seem to be so much with the necessity for a pipeline or the manner in which finance was provided, as with the way in which legislation was jammed through the House by repeated applications of closure. Apparently a great many Canadians, including a lot of "troubled Liberals", still have a feeling of reverence for the parliamentary system of government.

Then, too, it must be borne in mind that the Liberal Party itself is coming close to a day of reorganization under new leadership. As of now, the general belief is that the Party will be led at the polls by Mr. St. Laurent who will retire shortly afterwards, a slightly bizarre procedure if it is indeed the plan. (It has certainly never been denied). Then what? Presumably the Prime Minister will go down to

The tussle for the leadership will lie between Walter Harris and Lester Pearson, men of different kinds of talent.

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Rideau Hall and advise the Governor General to send for an agreed successor.

In the event that the Liberals succeed at the polls, Mr. St. Laurent's successor would be a "caretaker", to carry on until such time as a party convention can be called to choose a new leader. The ensuing tussle would then lie between the Hon. Walter Harris and the Hon. Lester B. Pearson. Here are men of two very different kinds of talent. The former is a suave, friendly professional who has always bent his attention and energies to domestic problems and is undoubtedly an excellent administrator. Mr. Pearson's great repute has been fashioned in the field of diplomacy and international affairs.

The point, however, is that the Liberals seem to be planning to take the longest way around the problem of the succession and that the issues would be much more clearly defined if a convention were to come before an election. But the strategists, particularly in Quebec, insist on St. Laurent to lead in one more trip to the polls. In terms of practical politics they may well be right. It does not seem likely that John Diefenbaker can take much of anything in Quebec away from St. Laurent. Nevertheless it is quite clear that when "troubled Liberals" cogitate upon the leadership question, adding it to the other items about which they are unhappy, their dissatisfaction does not decrease.

The truth is that this is not the Liberal Party which Mackenzie King led into power after World War I and which has held power ever since, except for the brief days of the Meighen "Shadow" Government and the one Parliament of the Bennett regime (1930-35). When Mr. King first took office he was regarded by a great many people as a radical intellectual leading a radical party, and therefore a dangerous demagogue. This was a considerable distance from the truth. Nevertheless the Liberals were technically committed to such things as lower tariffs and indubitably looked dangerous in some influential quarters. But by the time Mr. King finally left office on November 15th, 1948, any resemblance of the elder statesman to the radical young man of the early 1920's (if he had ever existed) had long since disappeared. What Mr. King was then leading, in fact, was a government which might have been called Conservative-Socialist, with the knack of ripping whole planks out of the platforms of the Tories and the CCF, and making a pretty good fist of being all things to all men. But it was no longer the Liberal Party in the context that Laurier's had been, and which King had inherited.

To put a finger on the heart of the problem of the "troubled Liberals" is not easy. But a fair guess is that the leadership has forgotten the arts of compromise, which were always Mackenzie King's principal stock in trade, with which he held together a heterogeneous group. The point of view is bound to emerge from the kind of polling this article represents that the infighting of late has been a little rougher than the rules should allow—and the Pipeline and Suez debates suggest that this is so. King could play rough, too, but in the main he did it behind the scenes, and most of his great victories stemmed from compromise.

The "troubled Liberals" have been wounded in their most susceptible area—in deeply held personal convictions. In the case of one man it may have been the rough words spoken about Britain and France, in another's our abstention in the General Assembly. Still another will say that Parliament has been strangled. Answers invariably come out that "the government has been too rough". Whatever else may be said, it doesn't add up to good public relations.

The question remains: Where does the "troubled Liberal" go from here? There are varied answers, all of which tend to be favorable to the Party in a negative sort of way. He does not act like a man who is likely to attach himself to any splinter group. That would be "wasting his vote". Since he has been voting the Liberal ticket all his adult life, he is not likely to cast it now for a party with no chance of forming the next government. That leaves him with the choice of staying put, staying at home, or voting Tory.

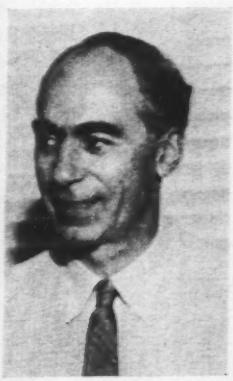
As to the Conservatives' chances, they picked the wrong man to do business in Quebec. Either Fleming or Fulton would have done better, the former because he is completely bilingual and the latter because he is a Catholic. These may not be very good reasons for casting a ballot. Nevertheless they have strong validity. It is still not clear whether Diefenbaker will come to some kind of uneasy terms with the Social Credit group, but unless he makes it clear that he won't, he cannot expect to collect votes from many "troubled Liberals", most of whom seem to be English-speaking. (Most French-speaking Canadians with whom I have talked seem to be satisfied with things as they are). The Conservatives can expect to pick up seats in the Maritimes and perhaps a few on the prairies. But Diefenbaker is not going to sweep Ontario, by any means.

In short, most "troubled Liberals" are going to stay in the fold when election day comes around. The strange reason is that they feel they have no choice. They aren't Social Crediters. They aren't CCFers. They don't see a possibility of the Tories producing a strong Front Bench. So by this strangely upside-down device the Liberal Party will probably go back to power, with the aid of the "troubled" brethren. It would also be a very sensible idea for the management to go out and mend fences. Some of them are in a very poor state of repair.

Plotting the future: Commissioners Grauer, Lussier; Secretary Le Pan: Chairman Gordon, Commisioners Gushue, Stewart.

The Men Behind The Gordon Report

Walter L. Gordon, partner, Clarkson, Gordon Co., chartered accountants, has acted as head of the Commission since its establishment in 1955. Born in Toronto in 1906, he attended Royal Military College before applying as a student with his present firm. Mr. Gordon assisted with the organization of the Foreign Exchange Board in 1939. He has served as Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Finance and Chairman, Executive Committee of Canadian Institute of International Affairs in addition to his duties as a businessman.



Only industrialist on the Commission is Albert Edward Grauer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, British Columbia Power Corporation Ltd. Born in Eburne B.C., in 1906 Mr. Grauer studied economics at University of B.C. and University of California where he graduated with a Ph.D. before attending Oxford University (as a Rhodes Scholar) to study law. After practicing law he taught economics at the University of Toronto. In 1946 Mr. Grauer became President of B.C. Power Corporation. He has served on numerous commissions in the past.

Omer Lussier, Professor of Forest Laws and economics at Laval University is an authority on natural resources in Eastern Canada. A graduate of Forestry engineering and law at Laval University, Mr. Lussier began his career with the Quebec Lands and Forests Department, practised law, and then journalism ("Le Journal") before becoming a Forestry engineering consultant. He founded the Quebec Forestry Association, and is presently Director of Laval's Forest Research Foundation.

Andrew Stewart, 52-year-old President of the University of Alberta, received schooling in Scotland before coming to Canada to spend a short time farming in Manitoba. He then entered the University of Manitoba where he received a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture followed by a Master's degree in Economics. After a period in Scotland as a farm economist, he joined University of Alberta, where he became head of the Department of Political Economy before being appointed President.

Representing the Maritimes, Dr. Raymond Gushue, President of Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, brought a special knowledge of the fishing industry to the Commission. A gold medallist in law at Dalhousie University, and a Doctor of Law, honoris causa, University of King's College, Halifax, he was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1925, and to the Bar of Newfoundland in 1926. Dr. Gushue had served on many government boards in various capacities before joining the Commission.

Eisenhower Doctrine: Containment by Ambiguity

by Maxwell Cohen

For more than forty years international lawyers have tried to define "aggression" with frustration instead of a formula crowning their efforts.

Addressing the Congress.

"THE EISENHOWER Doctrine" already is a working phrase of international political discourse, but its true objectives, its Congressional response and definition have yet to be determined.

In general, the Resolution before the U.S. Congress proposes to vest in the President powers to give economic aid to any state or group of states in the Middle East, an area Mr. Dulles has defined as ". . . . . lying between and including Libya on the West and Pakistan on the East, and Turkey on the North and the Arabian Peninsula on the South"; to develop military assistance programs in that same area; and to use the armed forces of the United States to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of any such states *at their request* against "armed overt aggression by any nation controlled by international Communism." These armed forces are to be employed in conformity with United States' obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, including United Nations actions and recommendations, as well as the right of member states to take measures for collective self-defence, under Article 51, until the Security Council takes action.

Now I have paraphrased briefly Sections 1 and 2 of the Resolution, for simplicity, but to see how difficult it is for the Congress to know precisely what the President has in mind it is really necessary to read the Resolution itself and particularly Section 2.

The economic aid program is supposed to permit the President to make use of about $400 million of funds without detailed resort to Congressional approval and largely from existing appropriations. But that executive freedom appears to be limited to cases where the funds are part of a program to maintain the "national independence" of the recipient states.

What "national independence" means will not be easy to determine in any really consistent manner, considering the fascinating variety of inter-state relations that take place at all times from customs unions to military alliances. When Germany and Austria sought to enter a custom's union in 1931, this was regarded by many states as a violation of Austria's "independence" under the Treaty St. Germain and indeed a slender majority of the permanent Court of International Justice so held. Does President Eisenhower intend to be the arbiter of when national independence is or is not maintained? And how far would he propose to stand in the way of Middle Eastern states wishing to unite or radically change their relations to other states inside or outside their region?

To the Arabs, of course, the most acceptable form of United States activity in Middle Eastern affairs may be economic aid, but to the United States the crucial objectives are the political and security ones envisaged in Section 2. It seems to me impossible, however, to understand Section 2 without placing these proposals within the context of the wider and existing objectives of American foreign policy. It is true that in recent years that policy in the Middle East has been vague and temporizing. Nevertheless, one or two objectives do stand out.

First and foremost, the United States has desired to prevent the Soviet Union from invading any Middle Eastern state whether of the northern or southern tier; and laterally, Washington has desired to block the acquisition by the Soviets of a Middle Eastern satellite through sub-

U.S. Marines would be the first to implement policy by force.

version. Second and more recently, the United States has tried to play a very difficult game in its relations with Israel and the Arab states. Here the underlying assumptions are that Israel needs Washington at the cost of almost any concessions while the United States and the West need Arabian oil and bases at a price growing ever higher but whose full magnitude has yet to be determined. Then too, until the recent Suez crisis the United States believed that some of its objectives in containing the USSR could be fulfilled by the presence of British power in the Levant.

Today the need of Israel for the United States and the need of the West to preserve bases and oil in that region remain as before in this list of variables. What has changed, perhaps forever, is the role of British power, diminishing since World War II, damaged by the withdrawal from Suez in 1954 and now almost wholly destroyed by the recent disaster. And this change has emphasized the even earlier absence of Anglo-American unity on the larger meaning of Middle Eastern problems.

The motives behind the Eisenhower doctrine, then, are to provide a new source of Western authority in the Arab world which, if it will not assure alliance with the West, at least will prevent subordination to the Kremlin. No one can blame the United States for seeking to create a climate and a design in Middle Eastern affairs that prevents further Soviet inroads and that achieves some social stability for the Arab peoples. But a serious look at Section 2 suggests that the Administration has not yet thought through the extraordinary range of meanings and responsibilities implicit in these proposals; for neither the President's address to Congress nor Mr. Dulles' evidence begins to suggest the full content of the policy.

What is the meaning of a "request" by a nation seeking the benefits of this offer if the "request" comes from a minority government temporarily in power or a majority government replaced by a successor which then disavows the request? Further, who is to judge what is meant by that impossibly difficult expression "overt armed aggression"? International lawyers have tried to define "aggression" for over forty years, with frustration instead of a formula crowning their work.

What definition shall be given to the equally tantalizing phrase "any nation controlled by international Communism" — from which nation, the United States proposes to protect any requesting state. Will this mean that whenever action takes place by a Middle Eastern state that has a Communist majority in its government, the United States will regard the occasion as ripe for action? Presumably that Communist majority must be Moscow-oriented rather than of the Belgrade variety. Moreover, what practical value is there in attempting to relate this proposed United States assistance to obligations under the Charter — as the Resolution does — where a Soviet veto is almost a certainty in the Security Council?

Finally, does the United States seriously propose to describe any military action by it in the Middle East as justified possibly under Article 51, which provides for collective self-defence pending action by the Security Council? Marines on the banks of the Tigris seem to be a long way from the self-defence contemplated by the language of the Charter.

The true difficulties here are not this legal guessing game to predict the varied interpretations that Congress, the American public or the world may extract from the Resolution. The difficulties instead are to relate these proposals to the deep and seemingly insoluble problems of the Middle East in our generation. Viewed from that aspect, the Eisenhower Doctrine seems to be little more than a holding operation, a dramatized re-statement, a warning to the USSR, an encouragement to anti-Soviet politicians in the Arab world and a justification for increasing United States diplomatic and security activities in that area. Indeed, it has been argued that the President has all the powers he now requests under his emergency authority. If this is so, the real problems remain to be defined and dealt with by the United States, as the greatest power in the West, either alone or in concert with her principal allies.

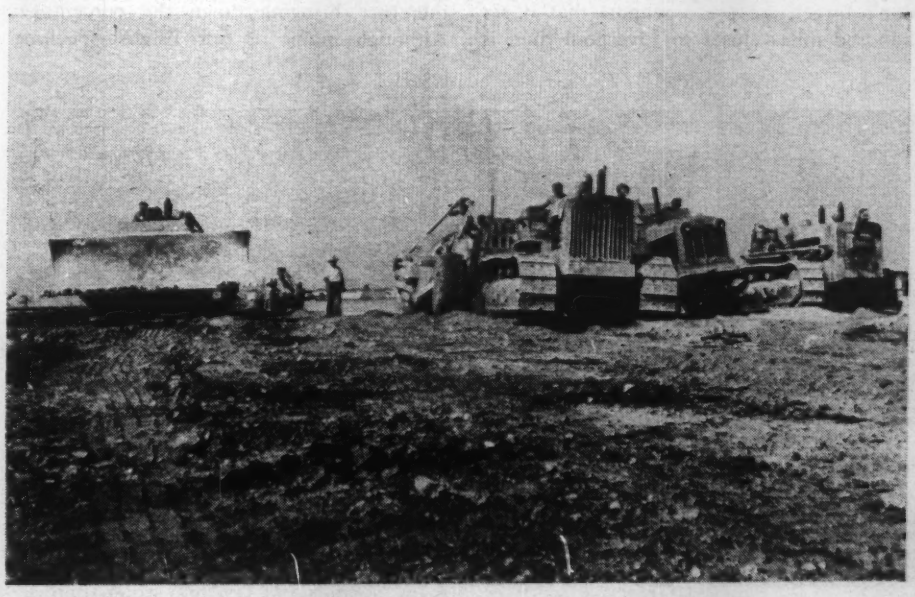
What renders the Middle Eastern crisis so difficult and bedevils, so far, all statesmanship in providing workable approaches, is the nature of Arab-Islamic society in our time, the rejection of white and Western leadership by colored Asia and Africa, and the over-riding collision between the great powers and the social systems they represent.

The world of Islam and the Near East, in particular, finds itself undergoing a radical transformation of its religious and social life as well as of its political destiny. So many things are happening to it, at the very same moment in time, that the Arab peoples have neither the traditions nor the manpower to deal with the impact of these outer pressures and inner changes. It would have been enough for them to have to face a rapid transformation of their society from its medieval religious character to modern secularism without also having to move, in one generation, from dependent status

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

The Puzzling Text

Sec. 2. The President is authorized to undertake, in the general area of the Middle East, military assistance programs with any nation or group of nations of that area desiring such assistance. Furthermore, he is authorized to employ the armed forces of the United States as he deems necessary to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of any such nation or group of nations requesting such aid against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international Communism; provided, that such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and with the Charter of the United Nations and actions and recommendations of the United Nations; and, as specified in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, measures pursuant thereto shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.



American bases abroad form the spearhead for retaliation.

Despite the economic and social changes under way it will remain the nation's most picturesque attraction—a truly Gallic city that has not lost its lusty grip on history.

Quebec City: Eye to the Future

by Hugh Garner

Towers and spires dominate scene.

THOUGH ONE of Canada's leading tourist attractions, Quebec City is one of the country's least-known big cities, at least among English-speaking Canadians. Situated as it is off the main transcontinental lines of both major railroads, and across the St. Lawrence River from the main highways linking the Maritimes and Central Canada, it is more often bypassed than visited by Canadian travellers from both the East and the West. Once Canada's largest city and the country's capital, it is suffering today from a split personality brought about by its dual efforts to perpetuate its past and project itself into an economically expanding future.

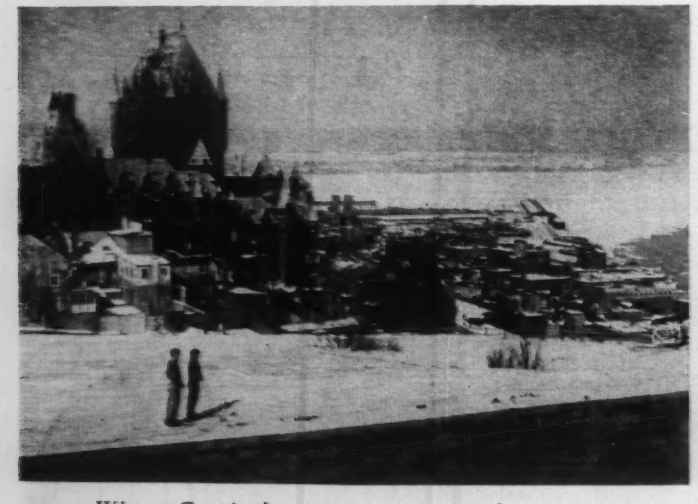
Between 1941 and 1956 Quebec City's metropolitan population increased from 224,756 to 301,108, but it lost its sixth place in the population figures to Hamilton, which now exceeds it by nearly 25,000 people. Since World War Two the city has burst its historical boundaries and has spread out across the wide plateau to the west and north, filling the dormitory suburbs of Sillery, Charlesbourg and Ste. Foy. Unfortunately, this expansion of population was not accompanied by a similar expansion in industry and manufacturing. The two biggest industrial employers of labor in Quebec City are the Davie Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. (a Canada Steamship Lines subsidiary), and the Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co.

Isidore Pollack, owner of the city's leading department store, and chairman of the city's Economic Commission, says, "We want industry wherein labor constitutes the largest factor, not pulp mills or electric power stations, etc. in which little labor is needed. Within a twenty-five mile radius of Quebec City we have plenty of manpower, and we expect our population to double in the next 25 years. We are in the centre of the tremendous hydro-electric power developments at Bersimis, Chicoutimi and Shawinigan Falls, which means cheap and plentiful electric power for our industries.

"Keeping the St. Lawrence open to shipping twelve months a year is a probability, and I have no reason to doubt that this will come about. Then we will have no trouble attracting industry, for, don't forget, we are a seaport that is six hundred miles closer to Liverpool than is New York, with the added advantage of two days of the ocean voyage being within the protected inland waterway of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf."

In most Quebec centres there has been a change in population over the last hundred years. The population of many places at one time was almost evenly divided between English-speaking and French-speaking. Today the French proportion is considerably larger. Quebec City, which once had an English-speaking minority of 25 per cent of the population now is 96 per cent French. In 1905, out of 33 members of city council, 9 were Irishmen. In the 1950-53 council only one, David Burns, a local tobacconist, was a member, representing an Upper Town ward.

Owen Channon, editor of the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec City's English paper, says, "Our population is now four per cent English-speaking. Strangely enough the English population is gaining in size, but the French have made more gains, therefore bringing down the percentage. Although many of our English-speaking



Winter Carnival attracts international sportsmen.

Laval University and part of the walled city.

J. DUNLAP McNAIR EMERGES VICTORIOUS

Our Judges: Mr. Stan Freberg; The Rev. Bob Richards; Parky the Tidy Kangaroo; Miss Anna May Wong; Mr. Stanley Slotkin, Pres., Abbey Rents*

The latest, and very likely the last, Qantas contest is history. Its purpose, you may recall, was to secure new and fitting names for the 5 continents served by Qantas Super-G Constellations; new names as appropriate as Qantasylvania is to the Pacific area.

After much soul searching, the judges awarded First Prize to Mr. J. Dunlap McNair of 512 South Talley Avenue, Muncie, Indiana for his entry: Natasq (North America); Antsaq (Australia); Sqanta (Africa); Asqant (Asia); and Tanqas (Europe). The panel felt that these names, while a trifle odd, had each the virtue of containing the same letters as the name of a prominent global airline. The next move is up to Rand McNally.

Many promising entries were discarded because of certain confusion factors; i.e., naming all the continents Texas, or Boston, or Zimmerman.

Thus Mr. McNair becomes Vernon VI, Hereditary Archduke of Qantasylvania and, in addition, wins permanent custody of a 5-foot stuffed koala bear, a lovable but bulky creature weighing 7 stone 5 (103 lbs.). Chief Judge Freberg has volunteered to deliver it in person. Good on him, we say.

In his coronation statement Vernon VI, a metallurgist for the Indiana Steel & Wire Co., Inc. and a family man, said "There are indeed few Archdukes in Muncie."

The other 99 winners will be notified by mail. Congratulations, all!

**Parky hops around Griffith Park Zoo, Los Angeles, picking up paper and stuffing it in her pouch. An example for us all. While not actually a judge, Parky performed yeoman duty collecting the ballots.*

QANTAS *Australia's Overseas Airline*

people have moved to Montreal and Ontario, we get a small but steady influx of people who move here with branch industries, etc. A fair number of European immigrants, mainly German, have come here since the war, and they generally lean to the English population socially, and learn English."

Wilfrid Hamel, Quebec City's mayor since 1953, is conscious of the shortage of industries, but places the city's parking problem first. He says, "The main problem is traffic and parking. We are in the same position Boston was a few years ago, old city and narrow streets. Boston has got around its problem and we will too. I have been contacting many large companies for the past few years, trying to get them to co-operate in providing more parking space, and this is now being done. The city is also buying up as much land as it can, and much of this is also being turned into parking lots."

Mayor Hamel, who represented St. Sauveur (made famous by *The Plouffe Family*) as a Liberal member in the Quebec legislature from 1939 to 1948, says, "I am a Liberal, but no longer political." Asked how he got along with the Duplessis Union Nationale government he answered, "Very well, we get along with both Ottawa and Duplessis first class."

The average Quebec City tourist stays pretty well inside the old walled city, living in the large hotels clustered around the Chateau Frontenac, and taking the occasional side trip to the Plains of Abraham and the riverside section of Lower Town. He does most of his shopping on the Rue St. Jean and Rue de la Fabrique, in the fancy shops that cater almost exclusively to an English-speaking clientele. By doing so he misses the real Quebec City, with its long shopping street, Rue St. Joseph, that runs along through the neighborhoods of St. Roch and St. Sauveur below the high escarpment that divides the city into Upper and Lower Towns.

Here is the real flavor of Canada's leading French city, with its French stores, movie houses, restaurants, taverns and residential neighborhoods. Out beyond St. Sauveur is the industrial district of St. Malo, the site of large munition factories during the war, which have now been taken over by private industries.

The escarpment is traversible in only a few places, in one or two by elevators for pedestrians only. The three main streets connecting Upper and Lower Town are the Côte D'Abraham, Palace Hill and Mountain Hill. These offer a challenge to the motorist, especially during the winter. However, snow removal is an art there, and every type of vehicle from snow blower to the horse-drawn wagon is thrown into the job. Since the war, the straw-seated streetcars have been done away with, and now the city is served by an efficient bus system.

The average *Quebecois* wage-earner in 1951 had a salary of $3,164. He and his family lived in a flat or an apartment (30,900 as against 2,620 living in single detached houses). Although most families had washing machines, telephones and radios, only 8,015 owned an automobile. The average wage-earner was employed in manufacturing, either in the pulp and paper mills, meatpacking or in making leather footwear, which is one of Quebec's leading industries. The largest number of male employees earned between $1,500 and $2,000, and only six women in the city earned more than $4,000 a year.

Despite the frigid winter weather (January, 1955, it averaged 8 degrees), the *Quebecois* enjoys himself no matter what the season. During the winter Dufferin Terrace, the wide board walk that skirts the cliffs alongside the Chateau Frontenac, is alive with winter sports enthusiasts using the tobbogan slides that come down from the citadel atop the hill to the west.

Throughout the city there are many open air skating rinks, and a few miles outside the city limits is Lac Beauport, where some of the best skiing on the North American continent is to be found. In March there is Mardi Gras, with all its attendant revelry, to climax the carnival.

Few of Quebec's citizens go away to summer cottages in the summer, for with an average July and August temperature of around 65 degrees, the city is pleasantly cool. During the summer months the tourists, especially Americans, flood the city, and tourism is big business, with guides being recruited from the students of Laval University. It is then that you hear the unaccustomed clop-clop of horses' hooves as visiting schoolma'ams from Indiana and touring tycoons from Kansas City take trips in the famous two-wheeled buggies called *calèches*.

The big hotels have high-priced entertainment of course, but even small restaurants and night clubs have—along with some of the best food in Canada—famous acts and entertainers.

The movie houses are about evenly divided between English-speaking movies and those that are either French or have French dialogue dubbed in. Women are not allowed in the taverns, which open at eight o'clock in the morning every day but Sunday. On Sundays beer and liquor can be bought after 1 p.m. in most restaurants, which are supposed to stop serving it at 9 p.m., but ignore the ruling. Beer can also be purchased at all grocery stores for home consumption, and no permits are required for purchases at the government liquor stores.

Although Quebec City has the first Anglican Cathedral built outside the British Isles, it is an overwhelmingly Catholic city. The Protestants number only 2,830 or 1.7 per cent of the population.

Quebec City has four radio stations, and one CBC TV station, CFCM-TV, which broadcasts from 3.30 p.m. until midnight, with both English and French news and the occasional English program. There are three French newspapers, *Le Soleil, L'Action Catholique* and *L'Evenement-Journal,* and one English paper, the *Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Quebec is not afraid that the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway will adversely affect it. At present 4,500 ships of all types arrive at Quebec annually, carrying 3 million tons of cargo. Quebec is also the western terminus of several of the largest liners using the St. Lawrence River, and the port embarks and disembarks 100,000 ocean travellers every year. Isidore Pollack, in his role of chairman of the Industrial Commission, says, "With the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the first port on the St. Lawrence should benefit from it."

Mr. Pollack went on to say that Quebec feels it has been overlooked by some industries, particularly the asbestos industry, which could have located its main processing plants there rather than in Ontario.

It is only within the last couple of years that Quebec City began to look to the future rather than at the past. With the setting up of the Trade and Industrial Bureau, things are starting to hum, and Quebec intends to get its share of Canada's economic expansion. No longer are the *Quebecois* content to be picturesque natives for the edification of the American tourist, or hewers of wood and drawers of water for Anglo-Saxon industry. Today the French-Canadian youth is getting a scientific and technological education in new schools such as the brand-new School of Science of Laval University, built on the city's outskirts.

But despite the economic and social changes now under way, Quebec City will remain Canada's most picturesque attraction. It may become highly industrialized, but its industrialization will not change it from being Canada's and North America's only truly Gallic city—and the only city in the country that has not lost its lusty grip on history.

No Part for Canada in Hockey Farce

by Bob Hesketh

Russ first beat Lyndhursts (top left) then Kitchener. Conn Smythe suggested pros.

It would have been a happy event had the CAHA decided to quit the "world tourney" after the decisive 5-0 victory by Penticton's tough team.

ON MARCH 7, 1955, Dick Warwick, a member of the Penticton V's hockey team, sat in a dressing room at the ice palace in Krefeld, Germany, and spoke words befitting an occasion which marked Canada's zenith in international hockey competition.

"We are too happy," said the youngest brother of a famous hockey playing family, "to even get drunk."

On that Sunday morning, every Canadian sport worth his salt had sat glued to his wireless set listening to an account of a hockey match between the V's, a rough and tumble group from British Columbia's Okanagan Valley, and the cream of Russian manhood.

The V's had beaten Russia 5-0, the worst pasting the Soviet skaters had ever received. The victory was cheered nationally as much as citizens of Montreal would have cheered a Stanley Cup victory for their beloved Canadiens. The Warwick brothers, Grant, Billy and Dick, the sparkplugs of the V's, were regarded as national heroes.

Two years earlier, a Canadian victory in this tournament would have received about as much newspaper publicity as a birth notice.

What had wrought this remarkable transformation was the fact that Russia had the abominable crust to buy skates and boots and hockey sticks and, with the dedication to condition and training that is their trademark in every line of sporting endeavour, managed to beat a team from Canada known as the Lyndhursts.

This shocking reversal sent Canadians into paroxyms of grief. It was not so much that Canada had been defeated at a game which natives considered a birthright, for Canada had been beaten before in these tournaments, once by Sweden, twice by Czechoslovakia and once by the United States. It was the political implications involved which shocked Canadians more than anything else, for everyone knew that the Lyndhursts, willing though they were, were not Canada's best hockey team by any means.

The Pentictons, a body-checking bunch of extroverts, were the answer. They cut a swath across Europe that natives still discuss with awe. They were not dedicated to the social graces, and on several occasions took the opportunity to prove it. But when it came to playing hockey, they were devastating.

It would have been a happy development had the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association had the foresight to withdraw quietly from the world hockey tournament at that point. The event itself is not only a misnomer but it is often operated under impossible conditions with regard to officiating. Any resemblance between the type of hockey played in Europe and the tangled, body-checking Canadian version is only coincidental. Canadians would always find it difficult to adapt themselves to the kind of hockey played, for instance, by the Russians.

Last February, the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen, holders of the Allan Cup, emblematic of Canadian senior supremacy, were defeated twice at the Olympic tournament at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. They fell to a flying American team coached by former professional Johnny

Mariucci before they were knocked off by the Russians in the last game on the schedule.

It is highly likely that any team which Canada might have sent to Moscow for the tournament at the end of this month, would meet a similar fate — not so much because Russia is producing better hockey players, as because the Canadian system is at fault. Though it is common knowledge that amateur hockey players, as we know them, receive money for playing, our system still hypocritically draws a line between them and the professionals.

When Conn Smythe, president of Maple Leaf Gardens suggested that an out-and-out professional team such as the Montreal Canadiens be sent to Russia to hand out some lumps, the suggestion was vetoed by the CAHA, which announced that such a team would not qualify under world tournament regulations.

There had been heated discussion as to the advisability of sending a Junior All Star team to the next tournament as a departure from the usual plan of letting the Allan Cup winners have the honor. The juniors would have had the advantage of bounce, vigor and vitality; it is among their ranks that the embryo professional players are found. But junior hockey is a business, not a pleasure, and its promoters couldn't sit still while their attractions went gallivanting across the world.

The senior ranks on the other hand are manned by individuals who have either had their run at the bigtime and didn't make it or those who did make it, perhaps, but not for long.

The Hungarian bloodbath provided the CAHA with a handy out. The attempt to select a team to represent Canada had reached such a point of absurdity that if it were continued it could only end in derision. Plans to raise $75,000 to send an all star aggregation overseas, after months of intensive training in Canada, had fallen flat. When it came to reaching for their pocketbooks, the citizens who had screamed the loudest at Canadian reversals ran and hid under rocks.

The Moscow tournament has an excellent chance of being a total failure. Bitter feeling at Russian action in Hungary has brought about the withdrawal of almost every nation. Russia has desperately tried to recoup the losses by offering juicy plums such as expenses-paid trips.

Canada's future in world tournaments is gloomy. Under our system of highly commercial hockey, it takes a lot of money to pry players loose from their work for the length of time needed to whip a contending team into condition. Russia has an edge here; her athletes are state subsidized. They still do not consider this professionalism, and their logic is no more unsound than our own when we condone our system of amateur hockey.

One difference with the Russians is that they at least attempt to explain it for the edification of the rest of the world. As one Russian official put it, just prior to the Olympics at Cortina:

"They are subsidized to compensate them for their inability to be professionals."

The Russians are also excellent verbal stickhandlers.

It is obvious that this is a good time for Canada to bow gracefully and permanently out of the world tournament. The unfortunate part about our announcement not to take part this year was the lag of two weeks between the time the trouble in Hungary started and

"Rocket" Richard in Moscow?

the CAHA confessed that Canada would not enter. It had been obvious for weeks previous to that admission that the situation had been so hopelessly fouled up that it would be foolhardy to take part and still entertain any thoughts of beating the Russians right in their own bailiwick.

A Canadian withdrawal from all future tournaments is the only way out, unless we're willing to accept more and more defeats. We can still sit at home and fondle our knowledge that if we wanted to go all out and send an honestly professional team, we could lick the Russians without working up a sweat. But to the Europeans, the reason for Canada's snubbing of future tournaments will be obvious: we have been licked and don't want more of the same treatment. Canada doesn't have the record, in the past three meetings with Russia, to deny it.

It is unfortunate that we couldn't have quit at the top of the wheel, when the Penticton V's felt so happy about it that they couldn't even go out and get drunk.

Eisenhower

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

to sovereign authority. And if this were not enough, the Arab world sits astride a strategic and ancient crossroads, once the source of our history and now the reservoir of European industrial energies. Oil and strategic location have compounded the complexity of Arab-Islamic society as it is caught in this time of troubles between the Soviet world, with its disguised imperialism, and the West retreating too rapidly from former power yet stamped for time to come with the disabling label of "colonialism."

What can American statesmanship do in the face of these immense changes? The short-run symptoms are Suez and Arab-Israel relations, with a score of other conflicts, almost as difficult if not as deadly, from Algiers to Afghanistan. Perhaps the most important task is to understand the underlying forces, to recognize what are surface manifestations and then to work with whatever constructive and modern leadership can be found in the Arab world. This would require an early French settlement in Algiers so as to harness the leadership and talents of the more advanced Moroccan nationalists such as Bourguiba; shrewd and firm bargaining with the Egyptians to obtain face-saving settlements of the Canal problem — perhaps to a supervisory United Nations committee employing the personnel and machinery of the Technical Assistance Administration; guarantees to Israel and the Arab states with respect to their common frontiers; a positive attack on the refugee problem based upon Mr. Dulles' August 1955 proposals; large-scale capital and technical assistance, mostly United States in origin, but funneled through some international agency that would not have the unacceptable strings usually associated with some bilateral United States schemes; and, finally, the restoration of as much British and French prestige as may be possible through United States behaviour making it clear that these are her friends and principal allies and that United States sympathy and goodwill toward the Arab world cannot be expressed only at the price of denying old and basic friendships.

It cannot be the intention of the United States to formulate a vital design for the Middle East without consultation or the cooperation of her principal allies, and without that program containing specific contributions to the immediate problems of the area. Suez and refugees, Aquaba and Jordan waters, Algiers and Syria will not be resolved only by declarations of power. A policy polluted by oil is surely not the only solution that the creative imagination of the West and its leaders will provide in this race to prevent Soviet supremacy.

Conscience and Comedy

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"FRIENDLY PERSUASION", which is part period production, part folk comedy, derives from Jessamyn West's best-seller about a Quaker Settlement in Indiana during the Civil War. Most of the time it is a pleasant rambling story, rather like one of those popular lending library novels that are as easy to pick up as they are to put down. It concerns the doing of the Birdwell family — father, mother and three children — up to, and including, the arrival of the Rebel Army.

Mother Birdwell (Dorothy McGuire) believes that almost any human activity beyond meeting attendance and household chores can lead to mortal sin. Father Birdwell (Gary Cooper), who is more relaxed, likes to race his horse and buggy to meeting and even introduces a pump organ into the Birdwell home, a concession to worldliness that drives Mother Birdwell out to spend a night of prayer in the barn. These simple problems of conscience are left unresolved, however, when the Rebel Army sweeps into Southern Indiana; and at this point *Friendly Persuasion* changes so completely in mood and tempo that watching it is a little like sitting through a double feature.

When the Rebels move into Indiana the Birdwells must decide whether to join the defenders, or stick by the principles of their faith. Mother Birdwell stays loyal to her Quaker allegiance, and Father Birdwell figures sadly that a man must live by his conscience. But son Josh (Anthony Perkins), arguing hotly that a man must live by his manhood, joins the Army; and when one of the rebels tries to make off with Samantha, the family's pet goose, Mother Birdwell forgets principle and routs the enemy with her broom. So the problem of violence vs. friendly persuasion is left unsolved — inevitably, since in our apprehensive times no Hollywood film would venture to come out flatly in favor of either peace or force as a final road to salvation.

Gary Cooper and Dorothy McGuire.

Marlon Brando as Sakini.

The Birdwell farm was constructed from the ground up, standing crop and all, on a ranch in the San Fernando Valley, and the two-storey farm house with barns and surroundings is as authentically detailed for period as a Williamsburg reconstruction. It makes an impressive production yet one still feels that if it were a little less yearningly authentic, inside and out, it would look more believable.

Teahouse of the August Moon discusses some of the more antic aspects of World War II. Its hero, Captain Frisbie (Glenn Ford) is sent out to teach the inhabitants of a recently occupied South Pacific Island some of the elementary principles of democracy. His job is to build a school house (pentagon-shaped), and also to form a Ladies' League for democratic action among the female inhabitants. Before he can get started on this program, however, he is presented by his native interpreter (Marlon Brando) with a pretty geisha girl whose enthusiasm for her role as the delight of warriors is so high that she manages to tear off most of his clothes while he is trying to telephone explanations to his commanding officer.

Peter Finch as Captain Langsdorff.

After this Officer Frisbie deteriorates rapidly, and soon he is wandering about the island in wooden clogs and his terry-cloth bath robe. The pentagon shaped school house becomes the tea house of the August moon, a market is created for a fierce native brew made from the island's crop of sweet potatoes, and by the time the Army turns up to investigate, Officer Frisbie's military area is as busy and hilarious as a progressive nursery school without a supervisor. Most of the time the film is a very funny spoof of the Army's high-minded efforts to remold the bewildered East in the democratic image of the U.S.A.

The life and death of the *Graf Spee* was the most sensational chapter in the naval history of World War II, and in *The Battle of the River Plate* the British team of Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger have reconstructed the story from the time the *Graf Spee* sunk the *Doric Star* in South American waters until, pursued by the *Ajax*, *Exeter* and *Achilles*, she was scuttled by her Captain outside the harbor of Montevideo. The story is a record of such intricate plotting and counter-plotting that the film has all the qualities of a first-class suspense story, in addition to its scrupulously documented historical interest. The ending, as the *Graf Spee* steams out of the harbor to her doom is marred to some extent by a noisily officious news commentary. In her own fashion the *Graf Spee* made such a magnificent finish that any commentary would seem impertinent.

The Oak and the Mistletoe

by Robertson Davies

IT WAS ONCE my fortune to know a young scientist who spent a year virtually confined to a small laboratory, in which he weighed, measured, and gathered information about his own excreta, liquid and solid. He was a devoted fellow, and one was convinced that he was doing what he did for the good of mankind, but one got out of the habit of calling on him. I often think of him as I consider the work of some modern novelists.

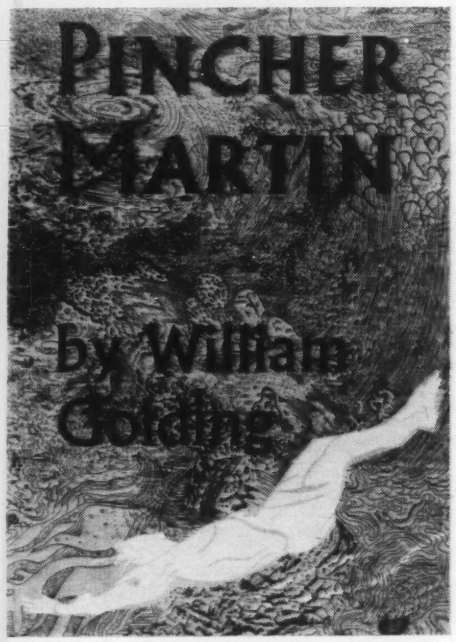
They, too, seem to be earnest searchers after a particular sort of truth, and one is convinced that they have the most serious intentions toward mankind. But the material they work with is so displeasing that one does not choose to dwell on it—not entirely because it is dirty, but because it is so dull and limited.

Consider *Pincher Martin,* a novel by William Golding. The author has great talent; enthusiastic reviewers call him a genius. In this book his chief, and almost his only character, Christopher Hadley Martin, is an actor of ordinary capacities and bad character who serves in the war as a temporary naval lieutenant; he is torpedoed, cast up on a spur of rock in a raging sea, with only gulls and plant-animals for company; he reflects upon his past history until its empty stupidity becomes intolerable, and with an obscene curse at heaven, he flings himself into the sea.

The book is economically written; the exposure of a shoddy character never strikes a false note; the descriptions of the sea are overwhelming. But what is it? It is certainly not entertainment. It has no hint of comedy. It is not tragedy, for Martin has no dimension which makes his final despair moving or even interesting. To reverse a common reviewing cliché, I could have laid it down at any time before the end. What do I, or anyone else, care for Pincher Martin? Only the skill of a gifted writer made his self-recognition and his death-throes even mildly interesting.

As I read this book, I wondered, as I have wondered so many times, what do these splendidly gifted novelists like Golding suppose that they are doing? To whom do they speak, and what have they to say? My friend in the laboratory, occupied with his nasty task, hoped to advance human knowledge a millimetre or so. But what do the school of novelists who are similarly absorbed hope to do? I wish somebody would tell me.

There are, of course, always people eager to say what literature is up to, and around the mighty oak of the novel is entwined a growth of critical mistletoe which sometimes threatens to choke the plant upon which it is a parasite. Every publisher's list, every year, contains a book or two which purports to explain some aspect of the novel. In the discharge of my work I read many such books, and I am impressed repeatedly with how easy it is to know what is wrong with books



Jacket Design

and writers, and how hard it is to feel what is right with them. For every critic who can tell you why Emily Bronte is great, there are twenty who can tell you why she is not so great as she might have been. Such fault-finding soon grows tiresome. Great critics therefore, are to be cherished when we find them, and I have been in good company for the past few weeks.

The best book about the novel I have read in a long time is *The Mirror in the Roadway,* by Frank O'Connor; its excellence stems from the fact that Frank O'Connor is himself a writer of unusual abilities, and he is able to enter into the minds of great creators in the way that a critic who is himself uncreative cannot do. And for this same reason O'Connor is more charitable toward the faults of the great than the academic critics tend to be; he knows that great powers are likely to be accompanied by gross faults and monstrous blind spots. As he discusses seventeen great writers, from Jane Austen to Joyce, we feel that we are being shown round the cathedral by the dean, and not merely by the verger.

His book contains judgments which I applauded heartily, because they gave form to notions which I had apprehended, in a wispy fashion, but had not the gumption to solidify. One such is his belief that Dickens wrote always with the sound of a human voice (his own) in mind, as Dylan Thomas has done in our time. An actor all his life, on and off the stage, Dickens produced vast dramas for his own performance. I sent up a cheer, too, when I read this, written of Trollope: "He had little or no feeling for poetry, and what is considerably worse from my point of view, he also had little feeling for prose; his writing at its best never rises to the level of Stendahl's or Tolstoy's, which is Continental prose without benefit of poetry. Yet I think Trollope was as great a novelist as either, and a far greater novelist than Hardy".

A splendid tribute to a great and undervalued writer! But perhaps a parenthesis is wanted here: how does O'Connor judge the prose of Stendahl and Tolstoy? He is a linguist, and I am prepared to believe that he reads French and Russian perfectly. But is that enough? When we read George Santayana's fine essay on Dickens, we are forced to question all judgments of writers by critics of very different races; Santayana knew English as a scholar and an artist knows it, but there are places where he misses what Dickens was at by a mile, because he lacked any sympathy of race with him. How valid are judgments on a Frenchman and a Russian by an Irishman, however learned, however gifted with insight?

But that O'Connor knows Trollope there can be no doubt. He has penetrated the great secret—that Trollope's *Autobiography* is a silly book, in which the writer put down what he wanted people to think about him—his personal dream of respectability—and destroyed his reputation thereby. O'Connor knows that Trollope was "a man who had. . .been madly mauled by life, and who experienced an almost physical terror of doing the same to others". He brings this sort of valuable critical insight to all the writers he discusses, and his book is of unique value to those who seek to understand the modern novel.

A more brilliant but less valuable book is Anthony Beal's selection from the literary criticism of D. H. Lawrence. Here was a man who was utterly the prey of his feelings. He seems to have known

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nothing about people; how else could he describe that seedy rascal Frederick Rolfe as "a gentleman of education and culture"? But how shrewd he is about Rolfe's extraordinary novel *Hadrian the Seventh!* His judgment on *Babbitt* is fatuous; can he have read the book? He writes about Thomas Mann without any discernible understanding of Mann's art or character. But when his great capacity to criticise by feeling is at work, as in his comments on the poetry of Lascelles Abercrombie, how good he is! This book is valuable because of the great statements of faith and the strokes of genius it contains. It is valuable too, perhaps, for the very reason that it displays what loony, wide-of-the mark judgments genius can put its pen to, and acknowledge for its own.

To read Lawrence's literary criticism without any knowledge of his novels would be a sad mistake. But perhaps an even greater insight into the nature of his genius is to be gained from his *Letters*, which Aldous Huxley has edited and provided with a fine preface. These letters first appeared in 1932, but last year there was a reprint which makes them once again available to young men and women who may have been breaking their teeth on such gritty, resistant matter as *Pincher Martin*, and who wonder what a real genius is like.

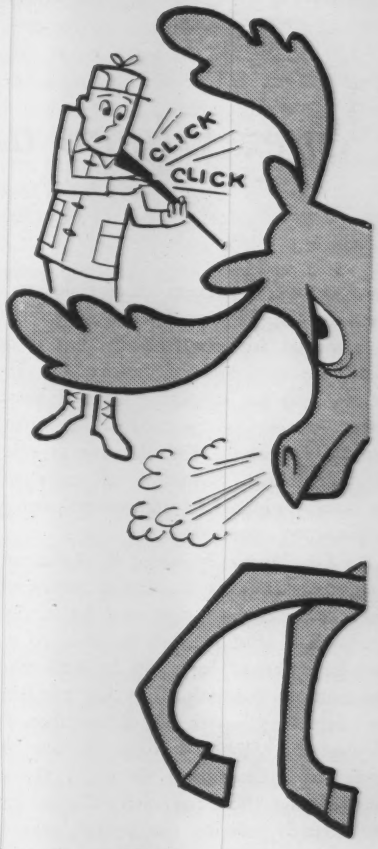
At his most petulant, wrong-headed and roaring, Lawrence is a life-enhancing writer. And having used that adjective I may as well go on and apply Bernard Berenson's terminology to novelists in general; there are the *life-enhancing* ones, who leave the reader with a sense of fulfillment, and of having experienced an enlargement of life itself: and there are the *life-diminishing* ones, who leave the reader flat, depleted, and exhausted. Some of this second group write splendidly, like William Golding. But one is moved to wonder why they write at all? And one is moved even more powerfully to wonder who reads them, and why? There is no mistletoe on the oak-tree which, so far as I know, has attempted to solve the problem of the life-diminishers as yet, though such novels as this are growing in number.

Pincher Martin, by William Golding—pp. 208—*British Books—$3.25.*

The Mirror in the Roadway, by Frank O'Connor—pp. 316—*McClelland & Stewart—$5.*

D. H. Lawrence Selected Criticism—edited by Anthony Beal—pp. 428—*Macmillan—$5.75.*

The Letters of D. H. Lawrence—edited by Aldous Huxley — pp. 858 — *British Books—$6.*



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Suez Gloom and Commonwealth

by John A. Stevenson

THE MODEST program of legislation outlined in the Throne Speech is so devoid of material for controversy that it could easily be disposed of before the Easter recess, and no repetition of last session's bitter bouts of parliamentary warfare can be expected. With a general election in the offing, however, all parties will be busily engaged in manoeuvres for good preliminary positions.

So far, Prime Minister St. Laurent has been asserting his leadership more vigorously than a year ago and his followers are hoping that he will be able to maintain his present form up to and through the coming campaign. In his parliamentary debut as leader Mr. Diefenbaker has pleased his flock, but he is too much given to declamation to be a first-class debater and the Progressive Conservatives are already missing the longer experience and superior finesse of Mr. Drew.

Mr. Pearson gave the House a decidedly gloomy picture of the situation in the Middle East. His observations did not inspire much confidence that a settlement of the problem of the Suez Canal and the achievement of permanent stability in its vicinity were just round the corner. Possibly a knowledge that Mr. St. Laurent's unfortunate pronouncements in the short December session, in which he sneered at "the supermen of Europe", had aroused widespread resentment, was responsible for Mr. Pearson's elaborate expatiation on the theme of the value of the Commonwealth to Canada and the strong currents of sympathy which flowed with only occasional interruptions between the British and Canadian Governments. But J. M. Macdonnell (P.C., Greenwood) felt that all his fine words about the Commonwealth buttered no parsnips and wanted more evidence of zeal for practical cooperation with Britain.

One of the most interesting features of the debate was the elaborate eulogy bestowed by Prime Minister St. Laurent upon the merits and services of Mr. Pearson. The latter had strong support among the members of NATO for his claims to succeed Lord Ismay as secretary of that organization; the post, apart from the handsome salary and pension attached to it, must have had strong attractions for him, as it offered congenial scope for his special talents as a diplomat. But it is freely rumored in Ottawa that he abandoned his own aspirations for it and backed the claims of Mr. Spaak of Belgium, who secured it, as the result of the strong representations of Mr. St. Laurent. The Prime Minister, it is said, told him that Canada and the Liberal party had greater need than NATO of his talents; after the expected retirement of Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Howe and Mr. Gardiner in the near future, the high command of the Liberal party, if it were also bereft of Mr. Pearson's abilities, would be left too weak to retain the confidence of the public.

Naturally, Mr. St. Laurent could not guarantee the leadership of his party to

George Nowlan: Maritime refugees?

Mr. Pearson, but he probably felt that Mr. Pearson's compliance with the request that he stay in Ottawa had earned him a public commendation of his virtues which would strengthen his eventual claims to the leadership.

Inevitably what seemed deliberate intervention by Mr. St. Laurent with the veiled suggestion that Mr. Pearson would be a worthy wearer of his own mantle, has caused dismay among those who support Mr. Harris for the leadership. Their case against Mr. Pearson is that he has always been a specialist in foreign affairs, who has manifested little interest in staple domestic problems such as wheat marketing, housing, cost of living and so on, and that speeches about foreign affairs, however brilliant, do not win votes in the back townships. They have argued that by contrast Mr. Harris is a "grass roots" politician, who still has his spiritual home in Markdale, Ont., and has always been more concerned with the needs and problems of the plain folk of Grey County and their brethren in other parts of Canada than with the settlement of international disputes. But now that the blessing of Mr. St. Laurent has reinforced Mr. Pearson's prestige as an international statesman, the friends of Mr. Harris are ruefully admitting that he is now behind Mr. Pearson in the race for the Liberal leadership.

The report of the Gordon Commission upon the economic prospects of Canada has had a mixed reception in political circles in Ottawa. Mr. Howe, for example, is reported to be furious over its recommendation that grain-growers be paid cash for all wheat stored on farms up to the limit of marketing quotas established by the Canadian Wheat Board. His fury is intelligible, as it challenges the rightness of his resolute stand against this concession.

Members of all parties from the Atlantic provinces feel first that the Commission's picture of their present plight has been painted in much too dark colors, and secondly that its proposals for the solution of their problems and the remedy of their grievances are far too vague and wholly inadequate. Some of them are deeply incensed over the suggestion that people who can only scrape a bare livelihood in the Atlantic region should migrate to more prosperous provinces. Mr. Nowlan (PC, Digby - Annapolis - Kings) voiced the sarcastic hope that such emigrants will be as well treated as the refugees from Hungary.

Old fashioned Liberals, nurtured in the Gladstonian faith, who have an ingrained horror of adventures in collectivism and state control, feel that fundamental principles of Liberalism and free enterprise would be violated by the establishment of a national authority for energy, which would regulate exports of oil, gas and power and by the inauguration of export controls over minerals through Federal permits.

Few tears were shed by Canadian Ministers over the exit of Sir Anthony Eden from the British political stage. They had a certain respect for his professional competence as an authority upon international affairs, but like many Englishmen of his class he could never shed an air of social superiority, which was a barrier to real friendliness with our ruling politicians with their democratic backgrounds and outlook. Consequently, in their discussions with Sir Anthony there was rarely any sympathetic meeting of minds.

"The Smile Remains Intact"

by Frank Rasky

She "sells" happiness. She is physically attractive to men and cheers them up. Yet women aren't jealous of her because she is a warm, down-to-earth homebody.

JULIETTE CAVAZZI, a felicitously curved blonde of 29, is the only female night club singer in Canada billed exclusively by her first name (in the manner of Hildegarde), the only female television singer with her name incorporated in the title of her own national TV show (in the manner of Dinah Shore), and the only female pop singer who scorns fashionable anaemia to retain a full-blown figure (in the manner of Lillian Russell).

Syd Wayne, the director of her 20-minute Saturday evening CBC-TV program, *The Juliette Show*, sees her as a lovely anachronism, who really belongs to the style of the Gay Nineties, when adoring stage-door Johnnies sipped champagne from the slippers of voluptuous stars. Wayne refers to Juliette either as *zoftig*, which is Yiddish for "ripely curved", or *krasne gyuchena*, which is the Ukrainian equivalent of "a beautiful doll".

"This gal really gasses me," says Wayne ecstatically. "Ordinarily, a director has to spend hours, conning a singer into using the ballads best suited for her talents. But Julie knows she's a ham-sandwich, meat-and-potatoes-type singer. At our weekly production meetings, it takes her only twenty minutes to toss out any slickly sophisticated Cole Porter numbers, and to keep the songs that are her stock in trade —anything from the medium-brow down that tells a simple story. She's shrewd enough not to pioneer new songs. She'd rather stick to a good, familiar, schmalzy number, then belt it out with authority in her own near-contralto style, a shade lower in register than a mezzo-soprano. I tell you, as a performer who knows her own strength and limitations, she just gasses me."

Another Juliette trademark is the dazzling smile that rarely slips from her features. Even when she sings a sad song of romantic love, *Melancholy Baby*, her smile remains intact. This induced an Ottawa TV critic to write, rather sourly, "Juliette is nice on the ears, but her teeth are too over-powering." Juliette responded, rather in a pique, "What does the dumbell expect me to do? I can't help it if my teeth aren't false!"

Juliette: "Like electricity."

Her Toronto manager, Paul Simmons, of the Mart Kenney Agency, who books her on 150 club and convention dates annually for as much as $350 a personal appearance, protested, "After all, Julie *sells* happiness. If TV viewers want gloom, they can turn the knob to *Folio*. On a club date, she pleases women as well as men. Why? She's physically attractive to men, and she cheers them up by opening with a fast, peppy flag-raiser song. Yet women aren't jealous of her, because she's a warm, down-to-earth homebody."

The problem of appearing in the public eye as both a homebody and a glamour star simultaneously was perplexing Juliette, when she was interviewed recently in her three-room, handsomely undown-to-earth apartment on Broadway Avenue in north Toronto. She was stretched out on a huge, cocoa-brown sofa, a TV fan magazine on her lap, and was peering across the yards of rich Broadloom carpet at her $300 television set, where Joan Fairfax was singing as guest star on the *Jackie Rae Show*. ("Joannie is *so* cute! But he's too cocky for my taste. I've had my fill of brash male singers.")

Juliette's 145 pounds of Botticelli curves were encased in a velvet peacock-blue dressing gown. Her toes were thrust inside a pair of size 6½ purple slippers, which were threaded with gold and embroidered with rhinestones. She has incredibly pure skin, and knowing brown eyes. Her normally ash-blonde hair, piled up pompadour-style, she bleaches a silvery color herself every three weeks. She has a collection of 60 pair of earrings (she piles extra ones into the cuff-link boxes of her husband, Tony), and a wardrobe of 40 full-skirted largely scarlet-and-blue crinoline gowns (fashioned by both a TV dress designer and a "personal" dress designer), which so overflows her apartment's three dress closets that she has to stack them into the broom closet.

"The public wants it both ways," said Juliette. "They expect you to lead the glamourous life of a singing star. Yet they don't want you to be too hoity-toity. One Canadian TV singer I know gave out in an interview that she'd thrown into the garbage a dozen filet mignons gone bad. Well, her sponsor got letters from people complaining, 'We've never even *tasted* a filet mignon!'

"Personally, I'd just *die* if the public didn't think I was glamourous. In this business, you have to be 'on' all the time. I mean, I'm all dolled up in my best glamour-puss, even when I go to the corner grocery store to buy the food I love cooking myself and eating — spaghetti, veal scallopini, baked spare ribs and lasagna. If I didn't dress up to shop, people would say, 'Oh, for heaven's sakes, Juliette's just an old frump without all that TV makeup on!' Mind you, I really do enjoy cooking substantial foods. I should watch my diet, but I don't. I'm about 15 pounds overweight by regular TV standards." Juliette giggled. "I comfort myself with the thought that many women are relieved to see a star as plump as they are themselves."

Juliette began in show business employing what she calls a "gimmick". She was then six-year-old Juliette Augustina Sysak, born in a one-storey frame house in St. Vital, a suburb of Winnipeg, the daughter of a Polish-Ukrainian railway worker.

Juliette used to enter the amateur contests in the local movie theatres, dressed in her father's ragged cap, torn shirt, and patched-up trousers. She looked like a young Dick Whittington as she walked onstage, until she removed her cap, causing her blonde curls to tumble down to her shoulders. This stunt would draw a round of applause. Then she would launch into a tearful version of "Buddy, Can You Spare A Dime?" The applause from the depression-stricken audience invariably won her first prize.

"My sister, Maya, who's now a Vancouver radio-TV singer, dreamed up that gimmick," Juliette recalls. "But nowadays, even with a ragged cap, nobody would mistake *me* for a boy."

Juliette started singing professionally at 13, after her family moved to Vancouver. Dal Richards, orchestra leader at the Hotel Vancouver, heard her sing at a Kitsilano High School pep rally, and asked her to be vocalist for his band at $4 a night. Every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evening, Juliette would leave her bicycle with the doorman at the Hotel

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Vancouver, croon of love in a pink formal gown until 10 p.m., then retrieve the bike and pedal across the bridge to her home in Kitsilano, where she would complete her school homework.

Two years later, she was receiving $12 for singing in a half-hour CBC radio show, *Sophisticated Strings,* followed by her own radio program, *Here's Juliette.* One day, she was singing with Doug Raymond's band at Vancouver's Happyland dance hall, when a handsome, six-foot, clarinetist from Kamloops, B.C., entered, looking for a job. He was Tony Cavazzi, 14 years older than she, but Juliette was dazzled by his appearance in the uniform of the Canadian Navy, from which he was then being discharged. Juliette recalls, "I asked, 'Who's he? That's for me!' Then I pursued him for three years."

Juliette's pursuit was climaxed when Harry James, impressed by her resemblance to his wife, Betty Grable, asked Juliette to sing with his band at Hollywood's Coconut Grove. Juliette turned him down, since the engagement would interfere with her impending marriage to Tony. Juliette has since rejected an MCA offer of a seven-year Hollywood contract, and only this season, a bid by Perry Como's production company to appear on TV in New York, because to accept would virtually mean giving up her marriage.

Juliette says of Tony, who now plays in Bobby Gimby's band on her TV show and accompanies her on her club dates, "He never lets me down. Not a temperamental bone in his body. I'm either up or down. Very happy or very blue. Never in-between. I know he will always be standing by me. Just before I go onstage, a panic hits me, but all I have to do is look at Tony, and he throws me a wink and everything's okay again."

Juliette got her break in TV by beginning as featured singer with the *Billy O'Connor Show,* at $75 a week, and winding up, two-and-a-half years later, at $225 a week, amid erupting rumors that she and O'Connor clashed constantly over billing. Juliette now refuses even to mention O'Connor's name. O'Connor, an aggressive, 43-year-old musician, who now has his own sponsored radio series, will only comment, rather grim-lipped, "In this business, it doesn't pay to slam a trouper, like my pet, Juliette, who knows what she wants in life and fights hard to get it. I will say, though, that underneath her boisterous toughness, she's a mushy sentimentalist."

Juliette will concede that she's a sentimentalist only about the exultation of playing before a live audience. "Before you walk onto the stage spotlight," she says, "you look at your club date audience and you think, 'Oh, I'm going to lay an egg tonight'. But then you begin singing, and if you feel the audience beginning to respond to you, it's like you're flying on a cloud. Like electricity."

How Trouble Elsewhere Benefits Canada

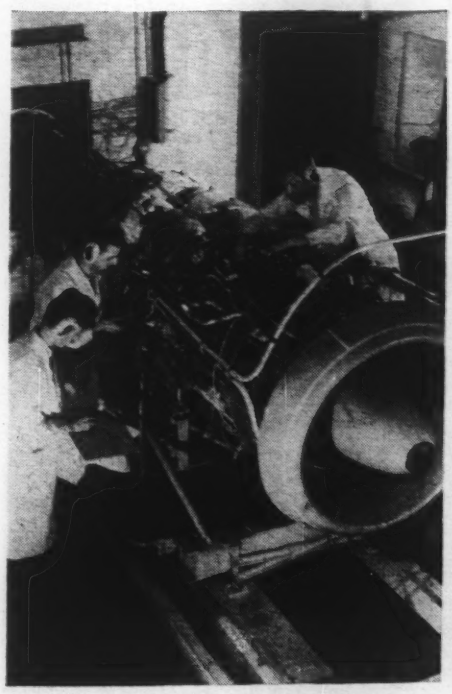
by R. M. Baiden

ONLY THE MOST callous person would gloat over the troubles of others. But without being callous or smug, Canadians can realize that they are benefitting enormously from the troubles of countries in other continents.

To Canada come refugees from oppression and poverty, bringing new ideas, skills or strength and enriching our human resources. And there are also what might be termed business refugees — sometimes individuals and sometimes corporate entities — who strengthen the fabric of our economy.

The latter type of "refugee" comes to Canada with capital to build new business, usually as a reaction to difficulties in other parts of the world. If a corporation, it has heavy investments and financial commitments in trouble spots that must be looked after — it cannot simply pull out. But it can, and does, decide not to sink another penny into a dangerous operation. Its officers look for a place with a steady climate of growth. Canada offers that climate.

Money is pouring in from the Middle East, from Europe, in a fresh flood that may rival the influx of U.S. funds in recent years. And, unless the world takes another blood bath, the flow is likely to continue.



Aircraft empire: A. V. Roe.

It will, as does all fresh capital, have a major impact on the Canadian economy. The dollar premium is only a signpost to the future development of Canada. Already there have been developments which indicate that Canada could be facing the biggest period of growth ever seen in a nation — even more important than the past 10 years.

These developments include:

—entry of such giants as the Belgian Fina organization into Canada through Canadian Petrofina.

—entry of the Rio Tinto group of companies into Canadian mining through highly-successful mining giant—Rio Tinto of Canada.

—the success of the Hawker-Siddeley aircraft organization with its A. V. Roe Canada empire.

—appearance of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa (a world mining organization) through formation in Canada of Newconex to find and develop mining properties.

And there have been many others ranging from construction and industrial developers to cable and wire and cement firms.

For the future, Canada can expect a growing emphasis on development of sources of power that could drive the wheels of Western Europe's industries. This is one of the factors in the drive of the oil giants into Canada. Western Europe needs oil to drive its industrial plant. It is back of the emphasis placed by Rio Tinto on uranium development. The atom will likely be the most important source of fuel in the future. And a U.K.-controlled company probably has the largest single source of uranium in the world — the Blind River camp in Ontario.

Canada offers much that the Middle East has in oil wealth and potential, that Africa has in mineral promise and that other undeveloped nations have in promise of markets for machinery and technical ability.

When Iran's weeping Mossadegh seized the Anglo-Iranian refinery at Abadan (among other things), that U.K. oil giant decided that it had to look elsewhere to the future. The result was its drive into Canada, where it has acquired oil producing companies and is drawing up plans for development of a fully-integrated oil organization—BP Canada.

Certainly, Anglo-Iranian (it's now called British Petroleum) has made and continues to try to make a success out of Iranian operations. It has too much invested to give up easily. But intelligent people don't give a pickpocket two chances at their wallets.

The same precept holds in the case of Suez. Here, the Suez Canal Co., together with a syndicate of European financiers and industrialists, is moving strongly into western Canada oil through West Canadian Petroleums Ltd. West Canadian is now negotiating a merger with Trans Empire Oil Ltd. that will give it net oil reserves of more than 12,000,000 bbls. and a participating interest in the fabulously rich Athabaska tar sands.

Belgian giant: Petrofina.

An Ideal Investment Today

by J. Ross Oborne

WITH BOND PRICES at their lowest in over a quarter of a century, this strong medium of true investment merits the serious attention of anyone with surplus funds.

In particular, those people who have never before considered investments might look carefully at today's opportunities in a field where risks are minimized.

The main factors that might be considered to make up an ideal investment are security of the amount invested, regularity of income and a fair rate of return.

Let us look at bond investments to ascertain how closely they fit these definitions.

Security of the amount invested is strongly represented in a bond as it is a loan made against taxing power, fixed assets, and earning power. For example, when we buy a Province of New Brunswick bond we have loaned our money to that province for a fixed period of time. In return we receive a promise that our money will be returned in full to us on a certain day in a certain year. This promise to pay is good and worthwhile and is based on the taxing power of that Province.

Similarly, a loan to the British Columbia Electric Co. may be pledged on the buildings and equipment of that Company and its ability to earn revenues to look after its indebtedness. In this case, the bond is a mortgage in the same sense that our home carries a mortgage.

The main point of security is that a bond is a loan and loans have to be repaid on the dates stipulated.

To emphasize further the loan aspect, we point out that bonds are prior charge loans with a specific term; preferred shares rank next and are also loans, but have no set date of repayment; and common shares are last and represent ownership in the company.

Broadly speaking "loan" investments are bonds, mortgages and bank deposits and should normally be safer from a security of principal standpoint than stocks, commodities and real estate, which lie in the field of speculation.

Regularity or stability of income is the second factor of importance. Bonds carry with them not only the promise to repay the full amount of the loan, but also to pay to the lender a fixed rate of interest on specific dates as long as the loan is outstanding. For example, Dominion Stores Limited recently agreed to pay interest at the rate of 5½% on June 15 and December 15 of each year until their $7,500,000 loan is retired either by call or when due in 1976.

Investors in senior securities normally receive interest twice a year as set aside by the company or other borrower. There is, however, no necessity for the lender to "cash his coupons". These may be retained indefinitely, and cashed only when most advantageous to the individual in terms of his own income tax necessities. Of course, interest uninvested is not earning further interest.

It is, however, a moot point whether anyone should have bonds registered in a form where interest is secured by cheque. A payment by cheque requires the interest to be declared for income tax purposes in the year received. Most common and preferred dividends are paid by cheque. Bearer bonds in this regard have a definite advantage over stocks, which in a measure compensates for the fact that bond interest does not qualify for an income tax rebate. The reason that interest does not qualify is that a corporation is allowed to deduct interest paid to bondholders before paying tax to the government. This, of course, with our high corporation taxes, puts the bondholder in a very strong position in comparison with the stockholder.

Stability of income is further emphasized in bonds when a question of non-payment of interest comes up. A default of interest payment normally renders due the principal amount of the investment and allows foreclosure of the property and assets.

It is taken for granted that interest payments under such circumstances will be kept regular by corporations at all costs. Furthermore, a default or near default can damage the credit rating of a company or municipality for years to come, so that the affairs of the bondholders are always kept in good order if it is humanly possible to do so. Non-payment of dividends on common shares do not cause default.

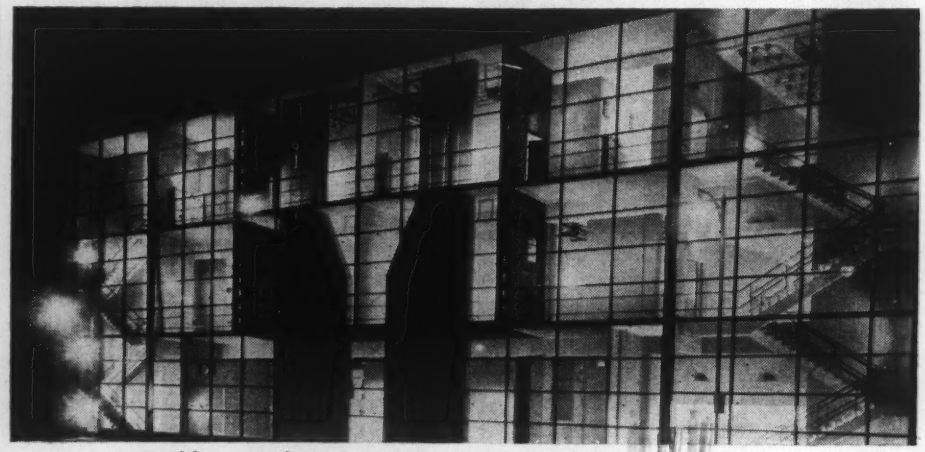
A fair rate of return is the third factor making up the ideal investment. To establish what rate is "fair" is not a simple matter. Insurance companies whose investments are largely in bonds and mortgages would probably consider that an overall average on all investments of 4½% over an extended period was fair.

Rates of return vary greatly with the securities themselves. A good example are our uranium bonds. All companies have basically the same type of contract with the Government over the same term, yet we see differences of rates of return varying from 5% to 8½%. In the main, this is because properties are at different stages of development.

This hardly holds true, however, when we compare the bonds of most companies today with their common shares. For example, the senior security of the Canadian Oil Companies sells at about a 5.15% rate at this time while its common shares give less than 3%. Buyers of common shares are willing to accept risk plus low rates of return in the hope of gaining price appreciation based on greater future earnings. It must be kept in mind, too, that if we are in a long term trend of inflation as our economists believe, then money will continue to lose value in terms of purchasing power. Thus fixed income loans such as bonds, mortgages and bank deposits will be affected. Over short periods of perhaps five to ten years duration, dollars might well gain considerably in purchasing power and our "loans" along with them.

To sum up, our "ideal" investment bonds have all the desirable characteristics for minimizing the risk that the buyer takes. People who are new to "investments" should look carefully for "security of principal", "stability of income" and a "fair return".

In today's bond market, we not only find these factors in abundance but also many opportunities for capital appreciation.



Buildings and equipment of BC Electric secure the bonds.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders
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James Muir questions if Canada developing her human resources as effectively as her natural resources

Effective control of inflation may not be possible without broader central bank powers.

The "depressed occupational status" of Canadian teachers, in churches, schools and universities, and the dangers posed by our apparent neglect of those responsible for the training and building of the moral character of our youth were emphasized by James Muir, Chairman and President of The Royal Bank of Canada, in his address at the bank's annual meeting in Montreal on Thursday, January 10th. "It is clear enough that the economic resources at the disposal of our schools and universities and even of many of our churches are insufficient to maintain decent living standards for the devoted men and women whose life work it is to train the minds and develop the character of our young people," said Mr. Muir. "In this we are failing to make the fullest and wisest use of key human resources; we are failing to give them a reward consistent either with equity or incentive; and we are endangering therefore the future welfare of our whole economy."

CRISIS IN EDUCATION

"The present economic position of the teaching profession is an anomaly. The economic position of all teachers has deteriorated relative to other professions of comparable training and responsibility, and relative to the working force as a whole. Thus the teacher today finds himself in the same occupational 'depressed area' which he occupied as long ago as 1776. With the present disparity between the salaries we pay our teachers, and the salaries we pay for comparable talent elsewhere, we cannot expect to recruit or to retain enough qualified men and women to maintain our present teaching standards in our schools and universities.

"We as citizens must, through government, business, or individual action ensure that our schools and universities are provided with sources of funds sufficient to attract, to retain and to replenish those human resources of talent, training and experience that teaching requires."

INFLATION STILL THREAT

The continuing threat of inflationary pressure, some of them from new and unexpected quarters, was also emphasized by Mr. Muir, who expressed the view that it might be necessary to enlarge the powers of the central bank if we were to keep under full control the forces which threatened the integrity of our money.

"The Bank of Canada and the chartered banks have co-operated within the broad framework of monetary policy to reduce to almost negligible proportions the net inflationary effect of chartered bank operations.

"Consumer credit continues to expand, but consumer credit directly or indirectly financed by banks fell off significantly in 1956. For example, personal loans by chartered banks fell off during the second half of the year, while similar loans by loan companies and credit unions continued in 1956 the rising trend established in 1955. Retail consumer credit by instalment finance companies rose through 1956 to a new high, while chartered bank loans to instalment finance companies fell steadily during the second half of the year.

"These favourable results, so far as chartered bank credit is concerned, were due to a monetary policy that kept the brakes on the expanding money supply, thereby allowing market rates of interest to rise with the increased demand for funds."

WIDER POWERS NEEDED

Despite the effective measures already taken, Mr. Muir felt that there were at least two sources of inflationary pressure which the Central Bank, with its present powers, would find it difficult to reach (see box). "It would appear," concluded Mr. Muir, "that in order to be fair and achieve the best results, our monetary and credit control may have to embrace a wider area of our financial world than it now does."

CAN PRESENT CURBS HALT INFLATION?

"There are at least two sources of inflationary pressure which the central bank, with its present powers, will find it difficult to reach," said Mr. Muir.

"First, it is possible, even with no increase in the money supply, to increase the activity of that supply by putting otherwise idle funds into the hands of spenders through the ordinary devices provided by the capital market.

"Second, it is possible, with no increase in the money supply, to increase the funds available to businessmen and consumers from sources other than the financial institutions ordinarily controlled by our monetary authorities.

"It would seem to be at least open to doubt whether the present facilities and techniques available to our monetary authorities are sufficiently wide in scope to deal with present-day problems of credit control. The classical weapon—upward movement of interest rates, largely through commercial banks — may by itself prove an impotent policy. It may be taking too positive a view of a distant scene, but it would at least appear that, in order to be fair and in order to achieve the best results, our monetary and credit control may have to embrace a wider area of our financial world than it now does."

DEPOSITS OVER $3¼ BILLION

K. M. Sedgewick, General Manager, noted that not only had the assets of the Royal Bank reached the imposing total of $3,571,298,320 but that deposits had passed the $3¼ billion mark, both new high points in Canadian banking history. "While our loaning policy during the year was a restrictive one," said Mr. Sedgewick, "in line with our agreement with the Bank of Canada, yet the buoyancy of our economy demanded that we accommodate many deserving clients with new or increased lines of credit. For this reason, the commercial loans of the bank increased by $126,000,000 or just over 10%." The bank's liquid position, he pointed out, continued strong, total quick assets of $1,958,263,058 representing 57.86% of the bank's liabilities to the public. Capital Funds now stand at $186,701,633, representing an increase of approximately $36,000,000 during the year.

Mr. Sedgewick discussed the bank's extensive building and renovation programme, and mentioned that branches and sub-branches operating in Canada numbered 797, while those abroad totalled 75.

ROYAL BANK ABROAD

"International banking on a broad scale has been a special characteristic of the bank for a long period," said Mr. Sedgewick. "It has long been our policy to select business carefully and, as a result, the asset position of our Non-Domestic branches continues at a high standard." He stressed that in an organization such as the Royal Bank, there are always worthwhile opportunities for young Canadians who have special aptitudes and are interested in a banking career abroad.

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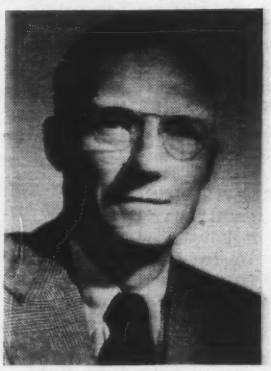
The Last Tycoon

He is a businessman and, at heart, a salesman. But his business has changed the face of Canada and his salesmanship can be seen to have had more than a touch of grandeur. It is easy to overlook the immensity of the calculated risks he has taken.

THE LEADERS of the great industrial and financial enterprises of our time are usually competent, self-effacing, somewhat colorless administrators who seem more like civil servants than "great lords". And most of the Canadians who might personally qualify for the role preside over enterprises which, however profitable or useful, fall short of an empire fit for a real tycoon. The President of the Aluminum Company of Canada, however, dominates one of the world's greatest industrial concerns from his headquarters high up in Montreal's Sun Life Building. And R. E. Powell himself is already a legend—an authentic Canadian tycoon, perhaps the last of this species.

The frosty blue eyes beneath bushy white eyebrows look down through steel-rimmed glasses at the visitor as he sits there in a relatively small chair before the massive desk in the spacious suite. There is a hushed atmosphere in the heavily-draped surroundings with the great globe of the world, while Mr. Powell (known reverently to his staff as "god" or, irreverently as "RIP"), talks nostalgically, in his soft twang, of Indians and the Saguenay and, less nostalgically, of youth and labor today, breaking off to issue brief directives to Kitimat and Arvida, to Ottawa and Jamaica.



R. E. Powell

No doubt, he is conscious that he looks and talks the part. After all, he was once a red-headed Irish-American salesman, before he turned into a white-haired Canadian industrialist, director of the Bank of Montreal, Governor of McGill University, Trustee of Laval, Honorary Colonel of the Le Regiment du Saguenay, and so on. Alcan is Canada's show industry and the President does the showing personally to Royalty and through a high-powered Public Relations staff to the rest of the world. But he is, of course, much more than a showman. He is a leader among the small band of men who have built up the whole amazing aluminum industry almost from scratch.

"We have had, I would say, long experience in the business," he told a U.S. Congressional Committee on Monopoly Power six years ago. "We acquired these power rights and we have acquired fluorspar rights, and bauxite rights, and spent millions on research all through the years, not in expectation of war, but for any eventuality such as the growth of demand. We ourselves, I think it is fair to say, and without boasting, have done much to create that demand. I helped to create that demand about forty-five years ago in the States of Texas and Louisiana. I was peddling pots and pans from door to door, and being thrown out of many doors . . ."

From the dry records, Powell's personality comes to life in his own idiom (though it is difficult to visualize him being thrown out of any doors). "That is the history of the aluminum business," he told the same committee. "It always retreats to the bushes and develops new areas."

Ray Edwin Powell was born at Tablegrove, Illinois, in 1887 and graduated from Monmouth College and the University of Illinois. He got to be something of an amateur cook, demonstrating the uses of aluminum utensils to sceptical housewives—part of a nation-wide sales drive to popularize the new "wonder-metal" with the help of needy students. "I was a newspaperman, too," he likes to recall. He joined the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) in its early days and sold for them in different parts of the United States and in Chile, before the first World War. After two years in the Army, as a captain, he returned to his company as their agent in Spain, France, Belgium and Italy. Then in 1929, a year after the formation of Aluminum Ltd. as the holding company for all Alcoa's foreign interests, he was sent to Montreal as a Vice President of the principal subsidiary, the Aluminum Company of Canada.

Few people in Alcoa at the time could have realized the vast potential of the Canadian concern, which was to become an independent competitor of Alcoa's and the major producer, by far, for the international market. But Powell stayed on in

Montreal. In 1937 he became President of Alcan. He also became a Canadian citizen—and three of his four children have married Canadians.

In the thirties the progress of the Quebec aluminum operations owed much to his persistence and vision, in the face of the depression—not least, the model town-planning of Arvida. But his great opportunity came with the outbreak of the Second World War and the urgent Allied need for aluminum. The great Shipsaw Power development (Shipsaw No. 2) was undertaken at top speed in 1941, with huge loans from the British and U.S. Governments, with thousands of men working all night and day, and with the pioneer-use of an air-lift. This achievement helped substantially to win the war and to make Canada an industrial power in the world. But it did not satisfy the demand for aluminum in the post-war era. Still looking ahead, Powell and his associates decided on another and yet more venturesome "retreat into the bushes", in the search for abundant cheap power which could be harnessed to an inter-continental supply of aluminum. By 1951 operations were begun in British Columbia—"the greatest integrated industrial undertaking the world has ever seen". Powell's contribution is a matter for the historical record.

When Edward Kirk Davis, President of Aluminum Ltd. (and brother of A. V. Davis, Chairman of Alcoa), retired in 1947, many people expected Powell to succeed him. His international experience, as well as his unique position in Canada, gave him first claim. However, the job went to Nathaniel Vining Davis, son of the former President, who lives in Boston. Powell has continued as "Director of Operations" of the holding company, as well as chief executive of Alcan.

Off and on there has been talk of retirement. Remembered in his youth as "a skinny kid", he looks today a bit frail in his loose-fitting clothes. And old colleagues say that "Rip" has mellowed. But he is still driven early each day to the office by his wife, and he still descends on the outposts of the business. Whenever possible he gets away to fish or even canoe—usually with VIPs from home and abroad.

He is not an engineer or an accountant (Kitimat might never have been undertaken if he had been either). Nor is he a professional philanthropist, as he has pointed out in the past after all the eulogies. He is a businessman and, at heart, a salesman. But his business has changed the face of Canada—and his salesmanship can be seen, looking back, to have more than a touch of grandeur. His company has been so successful in expanding the market and in developing the resources to supply this expansion that it is easy to overlook the immensity of the calculated risk on which so much imaginative planning, persuasion and perseverance was based.

All-Risk Cover for Residences

by William Sclater

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION of composite residential dwelling policies designed to provide package-type insurance, the further developments in this field have a special significance for home-owners.

One recent development is the all-risk form of modern insurance protection supplied in a recently-introduced Residential Buildings Special Form Rider. This is a broad coverage which goes a long way beyond the conventional fire policy or a fire policy with the supplemental coverage endorsement.

It is available for all residential dwellings, including owner-occupied apartment houses of up to six family suites, but cannot be used for seasonal residences, farm homes or residential apartments of more than six suites.

What the insurer agrees to do under the agreement is to indemnify the insured against all risks of direct physical loss or damage, as provided for in the policy. The risks are not only the conventional and known hazards such as fire, windstorm, hail, explosion, lightning and the other coverages of the extended endorsement, but also most other perils, subject to reasonable common exclusions. This is what constitutes the all-risk feature of the coverage.

Exclusions include the usual flood, earthquake and settling damage, but it should be noted that loss or damage due to any ensuing fire or explosion would be covered.

The building, as defined in the policy, includes all additions "forming part thereof as they are now or may hereafter be erected", building fixtures and fittings, frescoes, plate glass, fences, walks, flag poles, pergolas, garden improvements and decorations (excluding trees, lawn plants and shrubs) anywhere on the premises.

Comparison with a standard fire policy, including the extended coverages endorsement, illustrates some of the possible losses which would be covered under the all-risk rider.

Loss or damage caused by the impact of vehicles owned or under the control of the insured is one. So is loss or damage caused by falling objects such as trees or branches striking outdoor equipment, walks or fencing.

Smoke damage caused by apparatus not flued to the chimney (and this could include an amateur chemistry set) or from an open fireplace is included.

Theft of any integral part of the building or private structure is covered, as is loss or damage caused by theft or attempted theft. Collapse, not only of foundations, walls, floors or roofs but also of other parts such as chimneys, ceilings and stairs, is covered.

That all-risk rider contains a 30-day vacancy clause for malicious damage and glass breakage but there is no limitation of vacancy for water damage provided normal precautions (turning off water, etc.) are diligently observed.

There is a $25 deductible clause but this does not apply to loss or damage caused by fire, collapse, landslide, explosion, falling objects, impact by aircraft or vehicles, lightning, malicious damage, riot, rupture or freezing of steam or hot water heating systems and plumbing and air conditioning systems, smoke, water, windstorm, hail, theft or attempted theft.

It includes an optional settlement clause, which means the insured can elect settlement on the basis of cost of repairs to or the replacement cost of the building(s). A replacement-cost clause is also included, extending the coverage in claims of less than $1,000 and less than 5% of the total amount of insurance applicable, so that there shall be no deduction for depreciation.

Cost of the all risk coverage is based on the annual or three-year dwelling fire and extended coverage rate plus a loading for the all-risk perils. This would amount in general practice to .06 cents per $100 for the first $25,000 of insurance and .04 cents per $100 for any excess over that amount, when calculated on an annual basis. On a three-year basis it would be .15 cents per $100 and .10 cents per $100.

On a three-year basis the additional premium would be $15 on a $10,000 policy. On an annual basis it would be $6 additional.

In view of the many unexpected losses which the all-risk rider includes, such as accidental breakage of expensive fixtures, paint spilled on expensive rugs, constituting part of a dwelling, or even a leakage of oil from fuel tanks, it is well worth the consideration of a homeowner.

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Investment Club

A group of friends here recently formed an investment club. At present we are considering purchase of Martin-Bird, El Sol and Faraday. What would you advise?—A.B.C., Belleville.

As an investment club, stay away. About the only one you might consider would be Faraday, which has a contract to sell uranium concentrates to the government. But the other two should be considered speculative, and speculation would hardly appear to be the objective of an "investment" club.

If you are a group of poker players "gambling" your money, that would be another story. El Sol has a promising low-grade iron prospect which could develop into something major. It all depends on its luck. Martin-Bird has some claims in the Ungava area where it plans to do some work.

El Sol and Faraday are sponsored by the same financial interests and are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Martin-Bird traded over-the-counter at about eight to 10 cents recently.

Many an investment club has disbanded because of the "hot tips" brought in by members and the greed for a fast buck through a quick flip in a low-priced speculative issue. Speculation is a risky business.

Take a good look at Faraday Uranium. Figure out what you are buying and what the risks are. There is enough factual material available to assess such a going concern. But if you want the members of your group to remain friends, avoid the "flyers".

Russell Industries

I hold Russell Industries which is down $6 from my purchase price. What is causing the stock to be so depressed?—W.S., Toronto.

You must have purchased these shares at least two years ago. Russell currently is around $12, about mid-way between its high in the past year of about $14½ and its low of $10.

At present levels, Russell yields better than 6% since the company has been paying dividends at the annual rate of 80 cents a share. The current level in the stock price as compared with a few years ago reflects reductions in dividends. In 1953, Russell paid $1 in dividends. This was reduced to 90 cents in 1954 and 80 cents in 1955.

The stock is not an active trader and tends to hold to a fairly narrow path. The company offers a very limited amount of information on its operations that would interest investors. It has been reported

planning major capital expenditures and this would undoubtedly cause some decline of interest by investors. It is presumed that the company would try to conserve its cash for any expansion and thus chances for increased dividends would wane.

Russell is a holding company with about five operating subsidiaries, mostly in the machine tool field. It is known to the general public for its subsidiary, Canada Cycle and Motor, which makes the popular line of CCM sporting goods.

Harding Carpet

A few years ago I bought Harding Carpet at $12 a share. It has fallen $7 and I wonder if I should hold it. What is your opinion as to the direction of this stock? —M.N.Z., Toronto.

Harding Carpet appears to have reached a crucial stage. It has been trying to overcome depressed conditions in the textile industry by modernizing its plant and driving hard for increased business. A recent report would indicate that it is beginning to achieve the higher sales but it must still bring down costs.

The year ended Oct. 31, 1956, was a difficult one, with the company suffering a two-month strike. As a result, it finished with a deficit after paying out more in dividends than it had earned.

Your $12 purchase price hasn't been touched by the shares since 1951. In view of the many years of difficult struggle and probably several more before the company and the textile industry see the benefits of their modernization programs, it hardly seems likely that the shares can quickly recover to $12.

If Harding Carpet can continue increasing sales, it should begin to show a steady pattern of improved profits because of its mechanization and modernization of plants. This year has been talked of as the turning point for the textile industry. You should hope that this proves correct.

Anglo-Newfoundland

Is there a good reason for the lack of response to a rising market by Anglo-Newfoundland Development. I was "tipped" three years ago to get some and it has not done anything while others in the paper field have gone up 50% and more. —J.F.S., Vancouver.

Probably the big reason for this action is the general lack of interest in Anglo-Newfoundland. This company is generally thought of as a British organization with control resting in the U.K. Actually, the shares have come up in price in the past few years as earnings improved.

But Anglo-Newfoundland would likely be bought for income and at present levels of about $10, it yields about 6%. This

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ROYAL BANK DIRECTOR

Frank M. McMahon of Calgary, a prominent figure in Western Canada's oil and gas industry, whose election as a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Mr. McMahon is Chairman of the Board of Pacific Petroleums Ltd., President of Westcoast Transmission Company Limited, Alberta Phoenix Tube & Pipe Limited, and Peace River Natural Gas Co. Ltd. He is also a Director of Northwest Nitro-Chemicals Ltd., Alberta Distillers, Limited, and Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited. Mr. McMahon has been a leading spirit in the construction of Western Pipe Lines and has been closely identified with Western oil and gas development for many years. *

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 278

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of March, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1957; shares not fully paid for by the 31st day of January, 1957 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.
Montreal, January 15, 1957

would appear to be a reasonably attractive yield on a common stock in these days of tight money.

Anglo-Newfoundland points up the fact that investors should look at actively-traded issues with a wide following. Such issues would tend to follow the trend of the overall market, assuming that earnings and dividends were in line with general business conditions.

However, the day may not be too far away when Anglo-Newfoundland starts attracting a wider following. It has underway a major newsprint project in Ontario that could capture the imagination of investors. In addition, it has its newsprint plant in Newfoundland and major mining properties.

It undoubtedly is a stock to watch.

Cons. Howey

Can you explain why Cons. Howey sells for so much less than the value of its holdings in other companies?—C.V., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Holding a portfolio valued at about $12 millions, Cons. Howey has outstanding only two million shares, so indicated breakup value is $6 a share versus a price for its own stock of under $4. Such a disparity between market value and indicated breakup value seems to be the rule rather than the exception with holding companies and mainly reflects two situations. One is the public apathy towards a stock which represent several fractional efforts rather than a single project upon whose outcome it can fluctuate. The other is the belief that the market valuation of holdings of large blocks of single stocks may not be representative.

In Brief

Would you regard Paymaster as a good buy?—J.O., Brantford, Ont.

While it is difficult to show much enthusiasm for Paymaster, or for many other low-priced golds for that matter, something has to be allowed for the location of this mine and the fact that it is functioning. The operation of this Porcupine mine through the years has had sporadic success, seldom of a spectacular nature, but there is always the chance that it will run into some of the rich depth findings of its camp neighbors. Of course, it is a long shot.

Is McIntyre a buy on the chances of its $1,500,000 depth program being successful?—J. G. H., Montreal.

Success of McIntyre's depth program would doubtless reflect in its market price but would probably have to be of a substantial character to move the stock much. The market valuation has long been largely dependent on security holdings rather than mining position and prospects. The company put its fat from the heyday of gold mining into good American stocks and year by year their worth, and the dividends received from them, have tended increasingly to dominate the over-all corporate position.

What is the reason for the decline in Coast Copper?—W.F., Mitchell, Ont.

The price of copper has nosedived in world markets and the shares have skidded with it. It's difficult to understand why Coast Copper has any market value at all, considering the proportions of the debt to its controlling shareholder, Cons. Smelters.

With Steep Rock pushing out iron ore hand over fist, when will it start to pay dividends?—M.H., Chatham, Ont.

Although directors of Steep Rock Iron Mines have not up until the time of writing declared a dividend, the consensus is that distributions will probably be started next year. However, since the company faces capital expenditures with which to expand its productive capacity, it is reasonable to expect initial declarations on only a modest scale.

I hold Zolota. Can you offer any encouragement?—C.H., Barrie, Ont.

While there's life there's hope.

What's Dunvegan doing these days?—P.M., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Looking for lithium when last heard from.

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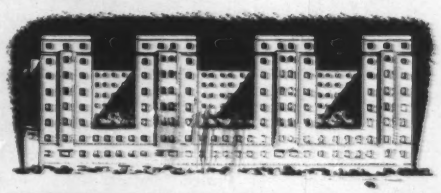


Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"THERE ARE your flies, I guess," said Steve, handing Ken the packet which had just come with the mail, "but I don't know why you couldn't get them right here at Seatons."

"Maybe I fell for the catalogue," replied the boy, "and anyway they were cheaper." He was opening the little parcel. "D'you know, Dad? They had Black Gnats at 50¢ a dozen, White Millers at 60¢, Red Quills at 70¢, and Coachmen at 80¢ a dozen. Those four looked good, but I finally settled on two of them and ordered $5.90 worth, even dozens of each."

Steve was reading the letter which had fallen from the parcel. "These people are smart!" he exclaimed. "Their prices were for tens, not dozens as you thought. But they say they've sent you the same total number and the same two sorts of flies. You get different quantities of each, but they come to exactly your $5.90."

That really *was* good service. But what do you think Ken ordered?

Thanks for the idea, to:
E. Oswald, Port Hope, Ont.

Answer on Page 30. (41)

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

WITH PROBLEMISTS the cumulative spirit has always been evident, and it went on to the wrestling with extreme tasks. In the two-mover it has left us with some great masterpieces, such as G. Heathcote's black knight tour and the self-block maximum by A. J. Fink and Ua Tane. On these we largely rest, with the trend shifting to moderation for better artistic results and economy.

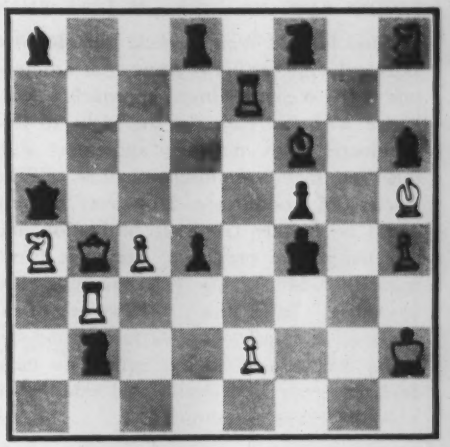
But the task problem is still with us, attention often being given to some novel idea like the Balbo task. The rule here is that all the mates must be given by the same type of piece as Black employs to defeat the threat. From France No. 159 reaches us:

Solution of Problem No. 158.

Key-move 1.Kt-Q8, waiting. If K-B3, QxQ or P-Kt6; 2.R-B6 mate. If K-B5 or QxB; 2.R-B4 mate. If Q-K6; 2.R-B5 mate. If Q-Q7 or B8ch; 2.RxQ mate. If P-B7; 2.RxP mate. If Kt any; 2.QxQ mate.

Problem No. 159, by H. Commandeur.

White mates in two.



Out Of Our Minds

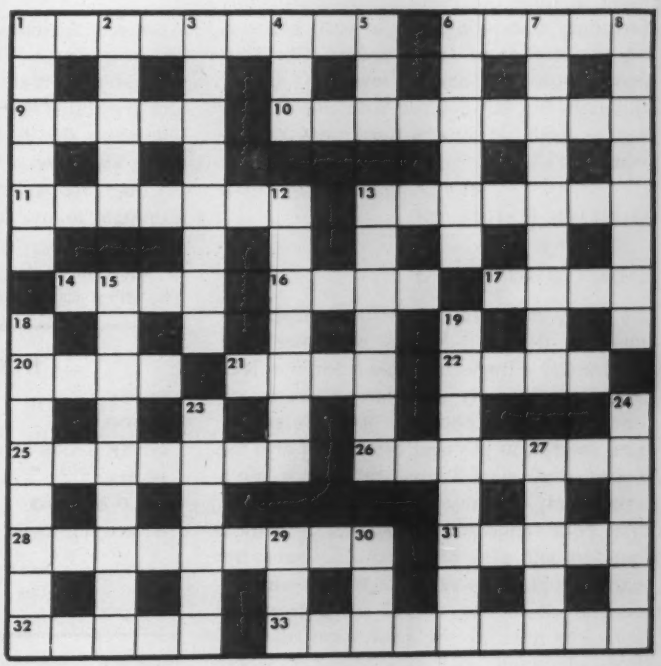
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 See 8.
6 This courtesan has "it", even when untidy. (5)
9, 16 Chimney corner looking N.E. (5-4)
10 Rum in Eden may do this to his constitution. (9)
11 Apologies have their uses in the end. (7)
13 Polish 14 where Julius Caesar overstepped the mark. (7)
14 I study a sacred painting. (4)
16 See 9.
17 Municipal theatres started him in "Inherit the Wind". (4)
20 They help solve the housing problem in Nova Scotia, with reservations, of course. (4)
21 "The Song of Solomon"? Quite the reverse. (4)
22 Have to get back to name him! (4)
25 Sounds rather late in the day for them to be honored. (7)
26 See 29.
28 With care, a diet can effect quite a change! (9)
31 Drain repaired for the 5. (5)
32 You need dough to get this kind of diamond. (5)
33 Taking chances on a broken seat may cause one to see stars. (9)

DOWN

1 Often up in arms about entering a home for the first time. (6)
2 I go up to 50 to double it in the end. That's reasonable. (5)
3 Something to be sung with uniform on in church? (8)
4 Changing a French agreement may mean debt. (3)
5 Go, devil! Relinquish evil! (3)
6 Broth's hard to beat. (6)
7 Where Henry V drank a Collins with his 19s? (9)
8 1A. Does this suggest the blind are incredulous? (6, 2, 9)
12 Those who portray Massenet's 6A. (7)
13 Those on this job must keep the overhead down. (7)
15 They even enjoy having their parents for dinner. (9)
18 Tonic begged for by hitchhikers and babies? (4-2-2)
19 He may be one step from the throne. (8)
23 When hikers get the bird. (6)
24 Actors go native. (6)
27 Paintings unfair to the garment-workers' union. (5)
29, 26 Once she made a grand rave over Sinatra. (3, 7)
30 Bad advice for the obese though part of the treatment. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Drum-majorette
10 Returns
11 Sterile
12 Marilyn
13 Evicted
14 Deployed
15 Pledge
17 Wisest
20 New World
24 Orinoco
25 Pasture
27 Manages
28 Totting
29 A run on the bank

DOWN

2 Rat trap
3 Murillo
4 Assented
5 Ousted
6 Ezekiel
7 Tainted
8 Trim
9 Deadhead
14 Dew worms
16 Despatch
18 Spinner
19 Sloe gin
21 Washtub
22 Reunion
23 Cousin
26 Ergo (408)

Letters

The Intolerant Look

I wish to express great appreciation of the very provocative and stimulating article "An Intolerant Look at Tolerance" by Harold Weir. I commend that colorful contribution to the perusal of many.

S.OZONE PARK, NY. N. L. LEHRMAN

I found Harold Weir's article on tolerance extremely interesting if somewhat ambiguous. Mr. Weir at times approaches brilliance with his plea for the right to discriminate. I am in hearty agreement with this sentiment as discrimination is the essence of good taste. However, nothing could be further from discrimination and selectivity than prejudice. Prejudice is no more than Mr. Weir's "tolerance degraded to cultism", in reverse . . . If we are to exclude all members of a certain group because they are of such a group we have deviated from free choice and established a cultist school of thought . . .

ROSEMERE, QUE. D. A. MACKENZIE

Might one suggest that the attitude generally known as "tolerance" could well be given a new name. The very word suggests a half-hearted, reluctant acceptance of a thing to some degree unpleasant; with unfortunate associations for a word expressing the attitude of (presumably) Christian people towards their fellow-men. Could this term not be replaced with one breathing a spirit of brotherhood and understanding? . . .

MURIEL E. NEWTON-WHITE

CHARLTON STATION, ONT.

Body and Mind

. . . You make reference to an advertisement by the Civil Service of Canada for a Physical Fitness Specialist for the RCAF. Unfortunately your inferences, in my opinion, belittle both the RCAF's intelligent interest in physical fitness and also the value of physical fitness and play in modern society. Perhaps I am a bit sensitive, but your concluding statement "Muscle builders and play organizers, it seems, are scarcer and more valuable than young scientists" seems to reveal an unfortunate cynicism towards the profession of physical education and recreation. I would draw to your attention the fact that the position as advertised calls for an applicant with a Master's Degree and many years of recent relevant experience. Your inferred comparison between "young scientists" and experienced physical education specialists is another example of the glorification of the scientist. In view of the general policy of SATURDAY NIGHT to education and to human relations, I find rather astounding the apparent assumption that specializing in physical fitness or recreation is both unscientific and less relevant to man's well-being than, for example, unearthing useless fossils or improving already efficient methods of totally destroying the human race. An interpretation of the value of the scientist, such as I have inferred above, is, of course, just as distorted as the viewpoint expressed in your editorial . . .

Good programs of physical education and recreation are designed to assist in the important process of relieving stress and of enriching human lives.

Greater emphasis on all types of leadership in society is needed both for scientific research and the conduct of human affairs, and the salaries for such leadership in all branches should be much higher than they are . . .

VANCOUVER ROBERT F. OSBORNE

Director, School of Physical Education, University of BC.

This Happy Breed?

How can Adrian Liddell Hart, from this distance, decide that Great Britain is "all washed up", that the people are insecure and frustrated? There is too much of this talk about the decline of the United Kingdom. They are a tough breed, these British, and not so easily to be counted out, although many jealous people in other lands keep hoping that the end is near—as they have for a couple of centuries. The dismal talk of the London intelligentsia should never be mistaken for the voice of Britain. Superficially, the real people, the commoners, may "remain preoccupied with the football results and the TV features", but they have always hidden their feelings . . .

TORONTO A. R. HENDERSON

Editor's note: Mr. Liddell Hart, an Englishman, did not write "from this distance" but from England — and with an intimate knowledge of his subject.

White Supremacy

. . . It will be observed that the "color" question exists only in those areas of the earth where English is spoken and had its beginning in slavery of the Negro; a couple of centuries have passed, and are we not thinking at this date in all the terms applied in those early days? For instance is "black" a color? It is in fact the absolute negation of color. Moreover the word black is associated with unpleasantness such as the Black Death, blackguard, black Maria, funeral cortege, etc. . . .

Since the word black has nothing but unpleasant associations we have permitted, apparently inadvertently, during the past two centuries, the subconscious involvement of the Negro in those associations.

I would suggest a world-wide apology to the Negro and a change of name to melanin (melaneen for the women). This would enable us all to forget the unpleasantness and set out on a fresh start, for the only difference between the races will be the presence in the surface of the skin of melanin, so well described by Dr. Berrill . . .

DIGBY, NS. T. G. HARRIS

Diesels and Safety

In your comment on the CPR firemen-diesel issue, which was very obviously anti-labor and pro-management, you completely omitted any mention of the fact that all major railroads in the United States have already agreed to retain firemen on their diesels . . . The big issue is not, as you say, one of progress of mechanization but of safety on the railroads. Railway workers are as aware as anyone else of the "inevitability of industrial progress", but they do not believe it is progress when lives and property are placed in jeopardy . . .

MONTREAL EDWARD FRANKLIN

Editor's note: A panel of jurists will examine the pros and cons of the "diesel issue". But it is not correct to say that U.S. railway management agrees that firemen are needed on all diesels; the matter is still under very lively discussion.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1887

VOL. 72, NO. 3 WHOLE NO. 3280

PICTURE CREDITS: Page 1, ©Gaby; Page 3, Wide World; Page 4, Fednews; Page 5, ©Karsh, Capital Press, Jim Lynch; Page 7, Press News Ltd.; Pages 8, 9, International, Wide World; Page 10, W. B. Edwards, Province of Quebec; Page 13, Wide World, Turofsky; Page 14, Turofsky; Page 15, J. Arthur Rank, M-G-M, Allied Artists; Page 16, British Book Service; Page 19, Herb Nott; Page 21, Avro Canada, Canadian Petrofina; Page 22, B.C. Electric; Page 24, Arnott & Rogers.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

Ken ordered 2 dozen Black Gnats and 7 dozen Red Quills.

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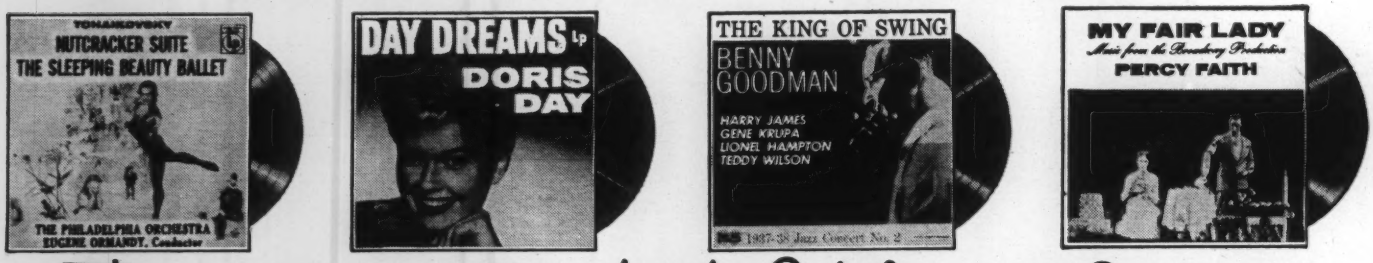

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